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THIS AUTOGRAPHED PICTURE OF

PRESIDENT WILSON

is issued as a supplement to this week's issue of MILLARD'S REVIEW.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME V　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1918　　NUMBER 1

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THE mile-long Red Cross Parade that wended its way last Tuesday along Nanking Road, Shanghai's main artery, suggested certain impressive moral reflections on the violently differing ideals represented on the one hand by the Red Cross, mercy and succor—the very essence of Christianity—and on the other hand by the Germans—studied and calculated inhumanity. As the personal representatives and flags of the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan and other Allied nationalities were disclosed to view during the progress of the procession, one was overwhelmingly struck by the thought that Germany to-day stands friendless and isolated. It is inconceivable that even Germans seriously cherish the belief that the whole world is wrong and Germany alone is right in the present struggle. The longer the war is continued the greater will be the number of Germans who will be convinced of their Government's blood guilt in this war. It is a terrible position to be in for any nation to be put outside the pale of civilization, and more than one German on Tuesday must have felt deep down in his heart—if he had any semblance of a conscience—the humiliation of their position, into which they have been dragged by their Government, in the case of many to their joy, but in the case of others to their grief and humiliation. Two days afterwards, on Memorial Day, Bishop Graves, addressing the assemblage of Americans and their allies in Bubbling Well Cemetery, in the course of a powerful discourse asked how it was that the United States was in the war. He affirmed that only one great cause could have been sufficient to bring America into the war, to force a country that hated war and loved peace deliberately to enter a quarrel in Europe, which had hitherto not fallen within the scope of American policy. Bishop Graves laid his finger on that cause.

THE spectacle of the tyranny and injustice was the sole cause that operated in the entry of the United States into the present war. The Bishop described the condition of the German people as a slavery as thorough and degrading as any that had been practised by barbarians in the past. The German slavery imposed by the system of Prussian militarism is slavery both of the body and of the intellect, for the average German, schooled into unquestioning obedience to the State, has been willing to place his body at the absolute disposal of his military masters and his intellect has failed to grasp the difference between right and wrong, between good and evil, between justice and injustice. It has failed to recognize where legitimate patriotism and natural desire for national expansion end and where the rights of others begin. Therefore the Bishop, in addressing his hearers, had

no hesitation in declaring that America felt convinced, beyond an iota of doubt, that the cause in which she and her allies were battling was a just cause. All warm-blooded people will agree with the Bishop that whenever Americans in future sail under the British flag it will serve to remind them that the British Navy has been a shield to the United States for years past; no one who gazes on the tricolor of glorious and deathless France can do so without wishing to salute it; the same is true of Belgium, who has stood up to the ruthless German hordes with a rare and stubborn courage which will be imperishable in the annals of civilized mankind. The *Lusitania* and other horrors have since been multiplied, but every fresh atrocity has deepened, not deadened, the universal abhorrence of humanity at these acts of cold, calculated inhumanity. America is fighting to restore justice and liberty in the world, which Germany for the past four years has been trying to dethrone. She will not succeed in demolishing them. The wholehearted participation of the United States in the Allied cause will teach Germany that there is such a thing in the world as a lofty and disinterested altruism for the sake of humanity. If Germany ever cherished the belief that America was too engrossed in the pursuit of wealth to enter seriously into the war, she has to unlearn a good deal.

A GOOD deal of hostile criticism has made itself heard during the past week against the Chinese students who have had the courage of their convictions to subordinate their material interests to their patriotic instincts and have suspended their studies following the forcing of a pact on the nation constituting a grave menace to the rights and liberties of 400,000,000 souls. A Tientsin scribe, allowing his pen to run away with his impartiality, stigmatizes the conduct of the students in criticizing the act of their Government as "schoolboy audacity and impertinence." They are accused of possessing immature intelligence. They are termed an undisciplined rabble and it is recommended that they should be expelled from their universities or colleges, and punished into the bargain. They are called a disgraceful lot and the idea that the students are actuated by motives of patriotism is airily scouted, for their critic contends that it is pure meddlesomeness that is inspiring the scholars, an idle desire to have a finger in the pie in connection with political affairs. But we may be pardoned if we ask, in view of the absence of a parliament in this country, what check is there to the ill-advised acts of a government that, in its frantic desire to obtain money with which to carry on civil strife, rushes into hasty legislation? To those accustomed to look beneath the surface of things, it is abundantly clear that China is being slowly carved piecemeal by alien exploiters, however imperceptible the process appears to the less observant.

ACCORDING to a report from Tokio, representative Sakurai recently recommended to the Japanese Diet a large increase in the appropriation annually made for secret service work in China. It is well known that Japan has for some time past had secret agents scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country. They are usually disguised as Chinese. Some of them masquerade in the garb of peddlers, medicine vendors and itinerant barbers. Many of them have been discovered making out maps and plans of Chinese buildings and gathering valuable information of various sorts. The Japanese Government has recently denied that it was aiming at a wine and tobacco monopoly, but, according to the written testimony of the same scribe who has levelled his diatribes on the protesting students, experts have stated that although China has an opportunity of becoming one of the largest producers of tobacco, provided she adopts up-to-date methods, and that it is likely to be a great source of wealth to her in the future, she is about to let this source of future wealth slip out of her hands. To meet the heavy military expenses with which the country is faced, Peking is now negotiating for a loan; it will not, however, appear as a military loan, but will be raised under the pretence of reorganizing the wine and tobacco revenue and improving the manufacture and production of tobacco. According to the negotiations, which have been carried on for some time past, a separate organ is to be established, on lines similar to the Salt Gabelle. The new organ is to be under the control of the Japanese. Its functions will be to control the planting, production, manufacture and sale of tobacco as well as to control the revenue derived from the bureau. It will be thus seen that the Japanese will secure practically a monopoly, and although it may go under another name, that is what it will amount to. We will say no more for the present. The ramifications of the Japanese in this country are of a sufficiently alarming nature to open in the near future the eyes of those who now hug the pleasant delusion that all is well and that Japan is being unjustly subjected to unfriendly criticism.

THE Chinese and Japanese Governments issued simultaneously on May 30 the following *communiques* with reference to the Military Agreement.

(1) A despatch from the Chinese Minister in Tokio to Baron Motono, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, which reads:—

China and Japan, seeing that the enemy forces are daily extending in Russian territory, endangering the general peace of the Far East, must jointly consider as early as possible measures to cope with the situation and fulfill the duties of the participation of the two countries in the present war.

The means and conditions of the cooperation of the Chinese and Japanese armies and navies compatible with common military defence for the realization of what may be decided upon mutually in accordance with the foregoing shall be arranged by the military and naval authorities, who shall consult fully and freely on all questions of mutual interest which shall be carried out according to circumstances.

(2) From Baron Motono to the Chinese Minister in Tokio:—

With reference to the Notes exchanged on March 25, Japan proposes that the period for which the Notes shall remain in force shall be determined by the competent military and naval authorities, but the Japanese troops shall be completely withdrawn at the termination of the War.

(3) From the Chinese Minister in Tokio to Baron Motono acknowledging the former Notes, all dated March 25, and couched in the usual terms of diplomatic correspondence.

It will be noted that the Notes do not give much information on the situation, but no doubt responsible diplomats of both China and Japan thought it best to make at least this much of a concession to the insistent demand which has gone forth from both the Chinese and foreign press for publicity. Secret diplomacy is in bad odor these days and anything savoring of it is quite naturally resented by the people of a country who have everything to lose and little to gain by any negotiations which are of such a nature as to require any secrecy whatever. The recent establishment of a daily newspaper in Shanghai by the Radical element in China has been a great gain for publicity; it is to be noted, for instance, that the Associated Press (of America) recently quoted the *Shanghai Gazette's* announcement of these very negotiations.

IT is an old saying that Republics are ungrateful, and it may be because China has during the last few years thrown off the yoke of monarchism that it has not given greater recognition to those who have worked in her interest in order that she might be freed from the shackles of the country's greatest curse, the opium traffic. Undoubtedly, the one man who has done more for China in this respect than any other was the late Dr. Hamilton Wright. Yet so soon are mighty deeds forgotten that his great work is seldom referred to, and, strange to relate in a country like China, which resembles a museum in that monuments and tablets erected to sages, scholars, educators and philanthropists dot the country throughout the length and breadth of it, no memorial of any kind has ever been erected in honor of Dr. Wright. Certainly it is an anomaly that in these days the most conspicuous memorial arch in Peking should be that erected to the German Minister to China during the Boxer trouble. The fact that Baron von Ketteler was murdered and that the Chinese were forced by the German Government to erect this arch in no way alters the fact that an arch or monument to Dr. Wright would be more befitting present day actualities. Dr. Wright officiated as the acting chairman at the International Opium Commission which was convened in Shanghai in 1909, and to which he was the accredited Commissioner from the United States. For seven years the fight against opium in China was practically a one man's job, and although for a few weeks at Shanghai, and later at The Hague, others were associated with him, yet the fact remains that for long periods he worked alone in Washington at the Department of State through three different Administrations, each hostile and indifferent to the problems bequeathed them by their predecessors. It was Dr. Wright who guided all the correspondence with the Foreign Offices of Europe, who drew up the program for the Conferences, who drafted and got through Congress America's legislation on opium, and had to fight through the appropriations to see the work to a finish; and when the appropriations were refused, as was repeatedly the case, he gave his services *gratis*. The public-spirited citizens of China should see to it that a pemanent memorial is erected in his honor.

IN the May 11 issue of the REVIEW was published an article headed "American Machinery in Japan" giving a summary of the views of Adachi Kinnosuke, the gist of which

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Associate Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

J. L. HUTCHISON
NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE
ROOM 529. 17 BATTERY PLACE
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

was that American machinery was in demand in Japan and that American manufacturers were not making sufficient effort to fill this demand. The article originally appeared in the *Scientific American*, to which journal a correspondent contributes the following apt observation:

My brother [who represented an American machinery house in Japan] says that the Japanese have taken their scale apart, made patterns, and duplicated every part, even to the name and trade-mark on the castings and thus practically monopolized the Chinese trade, because the Chinese won't buy a scale with any other name on it. When taken into the courts to answer infringement proceedings the defendants replied that they couldn't sell the scales without the name on them, which in Japan seems to be a legitimate excuse. There seems to be very little originality among them. Of course we have to give them credit for being quick and grasping the customs and advantages of civilization; but if somebody had not shown them they would still be where they were sixty years ago. A salesman for a packing concern who was traveling with my brother was taken before a purchasing board of officials who tried to bluff him into telling them the composition of his materials. I guess the only reason they want American machinery is that they haven't facilities for duplicating what they have."

THE many thousands of shareholders living in Shanghai and in other ports of China who are holders of scrip in the dozen or more rubber companies floated in Shanghai eight years ago—in common with owners of rubber shares throughout the world—were naturally greatly interested, not to say concerned, in the statement made by the Chairman at the annual meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association in London, during the latter part of last week, that in 1918 there would be a crop throughout the world of 265,000 tons against a consumption of 160,000 tons, thus leaving about 100,000 tons without a market. *The Times* (London) in an editorial emphasized this point of over-production, adding that the situation seemed to point, in the case of Malaya particularly, to the speedy initiation of a system of complete control. The natural effect of such a gloomy prediction upon the holders of shares would be that they would wish to unload their shares in order to obviate heavy losses when the full effects of the threatened inevitable surplus pressed down the sale prices of rubber to a point less than the cost of production. However, so far as Shanghai shareholders are concerned, there does not seem to have been any great rush to unload. The situation in Shanghai, generally speaking, is that the great majority of holders of rubber shares are those who were "stuck" with shares when the boom of rubber company flotation was at its height eight years ago, although in a great many instances the present holders are not the original ones. The great majority of holders of rubber shares, calculating the value of the shares at their present market prices, have lost on their investments, and, aside from occasional speculative transactions, the situation is that the holders of shares consider the money invested as so much money sunk in an unprofitable venture, for which there is little hope, at any rate until after the end of the war. Their feeling is much the same as is that of those who invested in roubles several years ago at sixty or seventy cents. The news, therefore, that there are bad times ahead for the rubber industry has no particular terrors for the average rubber shareholder in this part of the world; he is quite reconciled to that.

Chang Hsun Again Center of Intrigue at Peking

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THERE is one man in China, who has been receiving more public attention than anybody else, after whose support all the political parties have been seeking, and in whom are now centered many intrigues. He has successively been a coolie, a messenger, a soldier, an officer, a "royal" son, a military dictator and an Emperor-maker. A year ago he was, to all intents and purposes, China's War Lord, and as such he has been known to foreigners. He was then accustomed to defy the authority of the highest official in the land, and the mightiest military governors, in tame submission, had to bow to his despotic will. From now on, if he refrains from placing too much faith in what his physiognomist has told him, he will figure prominently once again in the public limelight. He is Chang Hsun, a refugee in the Dutch Legation here at Peking.

China's War Lord has been praised and denounced in turn by his associates and his enemies alike. Whenever his assistance is needed he is advertised as a good man. During the last half year efforts have been made by the different political parties to get him out of the Dutch Legation, all in vain, owing to the everlasting struggle among politicians in China for power and more power. When the interested parties fail to secure for him a Presidential pardon, they revile him. The latest attempt to liberate him was undertaken last week by General Ni Shih-chung, Military Governer of Anhwei, who had successfully prevented the Government from giving back to him the same freedom previously. General Ni addressed a lengthy telegram to Peking setting forth the useful services rendered by Chang Hsun before the Manchu Restoration Movement last June, and requesting that, in view of his past merits, a special pardon be granted to him. He then went on to point out the unfairness, with plenty of arguments favorable to himself, in pardoning all the other

promoters of the Monarchical Movement and the Restoration Plot. During this time of disorder and chaos, the bravery and skill of this general, he concluded, might be of great service to the nation. Truly Chang Hsun is a chained giant, and once he is given liberty he can do much either for good or for evil. That is the reason why all the parties have been bidding for his support by hook and crook. Now it is the turn of General Ni's opponents to prevent the granting of such a pardon, remembering with bitterness that when they endeavored to secure the release of Chang Hsun four months ago, in order to win over his men in Anhwei, General Ni's sympathizers frustrated their efforts with the assistance of an Allied Minister, a brief but accurate account of which is here given for the first time.

Over four months ago the loyal military governors were divided into two political camps, namely, supporters of Prime Minister Tuan, who was then an ordinary citizen, and President Feng Kuo-chang. Among the first group were General Ni of Anhwei, General Chang Tso-ling of Fengtien, and General Chang Huai-chih of Shantung, whilst General Li Shun of Kiangsu, General Wang Chi-yuan of Hupeh, and General Chen Kwang-yuan of Kiangsi belonged to the latter camp. General Ni was singled out by President Feng's sympathizers for attack, and it was planned to oust him from Anhwei. This, however, was not an easy task, for he had fifty thousand soldiers to support him, who were well able to repel any invasion from neighboring provinces. But of this force over thirty thousand were formerly under the command of Chang Hsun when he was Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley. His opponents figured out that if they could get the support of Chang Hsun's men, who remain loyal to their former chief, they would be able to dislodge General Ni from his province in no time. To accomplish this all that they had to do was to secure the release of Chang Hsun as a refugee in the Legation Quarters, and thus to win the gratitude of his soldiers. They accordingly approached the President, and the President was found ready to grant their request. The Cabinet was consequently instructed to prepare a Mandate for his countersignature to pardon Chang Hsun. Just at the moment, General Ni's followers in Peking got wind of the plot and immediately carried out a brilliant counter-stroke. One of them instantly called upon an Allied Minister and informed him in an informal and apparently disinterested way that the President had decided to pardon Chang Hsun, that it was a well-known fact that Chang Hsun had signed secret treaties with the Germans, and that if he were set free at this time he would cause disturbances, with the assistance of our enemies, which would be detrimental to Allied interests. Soon afterwards the Allied Minister called upon the President and inquired if there were any truth in the report that a special pardon was to be granted to Chang Hsun. The reply was that this matter was under the consideration of the Cabinet and that a pardon might be granted. The Allied Minister brought his right fist with full force down upon the table and declared that if the President should pardon Chang Hsun, he would consider the act as an unfriendly one and hostile to Allied interests. Poor Chang Hsun had to remain in the Dutch Legation for another few months in consequence of this political intrigue.

General Ni's sympathizers, after outmanœuvering their political opponents, rushed Fengtien troops to Tientsin, Peking and the South, and stationed them in places where they could accord to him full protection should an attack be then made upon him. Having done this, both Generals Ni and Chang telegraphed to the Government asking a pardon for Chang Hsun, in attempts to obtain the whole-hearted support of his men. They thus tried to make use of the very weapon with which President Feng's sympathizers had intended to kill them. But, unfortunately, fortune did not smile. Their opponents have stepped in and have been obstructing the consummation of this counterplot. As a result, the War Lord of China, who is as powerful as before in one sense, although he is a refugee in the Legation Quarters, is obliged to be the Dutch Minister's guest for another several months.

Meanwhile, anxious to know what is his luck, Chang Hsun last week invited a physiognomist to the Legation. It was the same physiognomist who told him before the restoration movement last year that the movement would be unsuccessful and that even if he should have succeeded in restoring the Manchus to the Throne, he himself would meet with calamities. What he said has truly come to pass. In what he says the War Lord consequently has unlimited faith. This time the physiognomist again discovered that Chang Hsun's poor luck still remained and that his sun would not shine and his star, though still hanging in the horizon, would not be bright for some time yet. In appreciation of the service, Chang Hsun gave to the physiognomist $500 in silver, saying that he might use the money to take a pleasure trip to Tientsin.

Chang Hsun remains an important figure in the Chinese political arena, whether for good or for evil. Around him are centered all present political intrigues. And why? Because he has over thirty thousand loyal soldiers under his command, even though he is still a refugee in the Dutch Legation For the same reason he will shortly emerge triumphantly out of the Legation Quarters with even greater

influence than he has ever exercised, although Prime Minister Tuan, so far as he is concerned, persists in the view that Chang Hsun should remain in the Dutch Legation pending the settlement of the knotty question with the Southwest. He fears that if a special pardon be now granted, the War Lord of China might be won over by the Southwestern provinces to fight the North. His over thirty thousand barbarous soldiers in Anhwei and Hunan would make a formidable force and could effect the political situation with ease. This fear restrains the Prime Minister from complying with the request of Generals Ni and Chang. The views of several high officials are that for the public welfare it would be better for Chang Hsun to remain in the Legation Quarters for a time—if the supplications of his followers that he be pardoned could be ignored without leading to serious trouble. Such supplications are daily received, I am informed, by the Cabinet and the President's Office. For instance, General Tesiu, commander of the Anhwei troops, who has lately achieved merits in the suppression of the rebels in Hunan, telegraphs that he does not care for any reward for himself and that he will be more than satisfied if his former chief be pardoned. Unless something is done to satisfy him and his comrades, serious developments may follow.

Chang Hsun began life as a coolie. He was eventually taken into the service of an actor as a messenger boy. By force of circumstances he became a soldier and gradually won his way to the rank of a petty officer. Later he joined the staff of Yuan Shih-kai, who was then training for the country a modern army. When the Empress Dowager fled to Shensi during the Boxer rising in 1900, he was one of those who protected her. He was later adopted by her as an Imperial son, and allowed to wear the Yellow Jacket. Slowly, but steadily, he worked into the favor of her Royal Highness, but at the same time he did not forget Yuan Shih-kai, who had treated him with kindness. Upon the death of the Empress Dowager in 1909, Yuan Shih-kai retired into his native province, Honan. Numerous rumors were circulated that he was murdered at the instigation of the Prince Regent, who was his bitter enemy. In order to verify the report, Chang Hsun went to Honan in person.

In appreciation of his unswerving loyalty, when Yuan returned to power and became the President of the Republic, he gave Chang Hsun good official positions and treated him with great leniency and due consideration. Although the War Lord of China sometimes acted despotically when he was Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley, with his headquarters at Hsuchowfu, no step was taken to remove him. His influence grew by leaps and bounds, so that he finally tried his hand at the restoration of the dethroned Manchu Emperor to power after the death of Yuan Shih-kai. His failure to maintain the Manchus on the Throne found him in the Dutch Legation. He was rescued from the firing line by two foreigners, who, according to one version, were Germans, and according to another, were soldiers of the Dutch Legation.

His vain attempt to restore the Manchus, to whom he is still loyal, to their former power; his acceptance of the challenge of Prime Minister Tuan, who was then at the head of the republican forces, to a fight; and his consequent flight to the Dutch Legation, are too recent events and need not be recapitulated here. After the collapse of the imperalistic movement Chang Hsun explained to his followers that in endeavoring to re-make the Manchu the Emperor he did not intend to profit himself, for he had little to covet on this earth. He had more money than he could possibly spend in his lifetime. He commanded more influence than any living military man. He enjoyed all the honor which the Republican Administration had in its power to confer. He could get practically what he wanted. In attempting to effect the *coup d'etat* he ran all the risk of losing everything which he held dear himself, but he did it, first, because of his loyalty to the Manchus, and secondly, because he was convinced, as he explained to his followers, that the Republic was thus far a failure and that a limited monarchy might stand a better chance to rescue the country from disintegration.

Peking, May 25, 1918.

Pan-Asianism in Japan

BY H. P. SHASTRI

"ASIA for Asiatics" is a common phrase in Japan. It often finds expression in the columns of newspapers and in the utterances of politicians of that country. Men of influence and affluence, professors, journalists and students, all seem to stand for the so-called Munroe doctrine of Asia. Secret societies professing the same laudable object are not wanting and a vernacular journal advocating monarchy for China is published under the same title in Tokio. Some of the leaders of public opinion in China are said to have subscribed to the said doctrines and Indian revolutionaries have given their active support to it.

Let us examine and analyse this doctrine and as fair critics let us see how far we can apply it. "Asia for Asiatics." Well and good. One would naturally ask whether the import of the doctrine is political, industrial or commercial. If it means that Asia should be governed and ruled only by Asiatics, other nations having nothing to do with it, then comes the question

whether the whole of Asia is to be ruled by Japan or China, or each country should have its own rule. In the former case the doctrine is as harmful and dangerous as one could ever be. The peaceful Hindu enjoying perfect religious freedom and soaring high 'midst the clouds of spiritual contemplation under British rule will never like to be ruled by Turkey or Afghanistan. Will the Philippines welcome Turkish rule or prefer Japanese domination to American influence? Certainly not!

The Mohammedans of Persia are ever at war with the Turk and the recent massacre of Armenians shows clearly the Turkish methods of government. In short nothing but chaos and anarchy will be the result if we take this view of the doctrine. One may ask what if Japan rules all Asia? She knows science, her sons are not ignorant of modern political institutions. She has Bushido and as such is she not competent to rule from Constantinople to Peking? To this I would say that in the first place this is not the ambition of Japan and then the idea is as absurd as impracticable. Those of her sons who cultivate and disseminate ideas of Japanese domination of Asia are doing a lot of harm to their nation by lowering her prestige in the eyes of the world. What respect Japan commands to-day is due to her chivalrous spirit, faithfulness to her allies in the great war, and her kind and hospitable treatment to others. The Japanese Imperialists must not forget that an aggressor can be feared but can never be loved or respected. They should learn a lesson from history, which teaches that China and India, the two peaceful nations, are still living with a vast population while the aggressive Romans, Persians and Macedonians have sunk into the same nothingness from which they sprang. Changez Khan, Nadir Shah, Napoleon and Hannibal:

"Had their day and passed away,"

leaving behind them a black record and a memory full of curses, disrespect and ignominy —Love and cooperation is the law of nature founded on the laws of biology (*vide* Mutual Aid by P. H. Kropotkin).

Now let us examine the second interpretation of the so-called Monroe Doctrine of Asia, which means that each country of Asia should be governed by itself. I can say that Japan cannot honestly subscribe to this doctrine and if she does then there is no justification for her to rule Korea and Formosa. This means that Formosa should be governed by the natives—barbarous and semi-barbarous—whose population is not insignificant, and that Sumatra should go back to the native negro and the whites should retire from Australia and New Zealand, leaving the administration in the hands of the bushman. Will the greedy Turk give up Arabia and other countries in Asia because of the virtue of this doctrine?

If Asia for Asiatics, then why not Africa for the negro and America for the Red Indian? The Turk is never willing to give up the title he holds in Europe and the Mohammedan of Asia can not subscribe to this doctrine.

I do not mean "Asia for Europe" or "Asia for America." If not justly conducted European domination is as bad as domination by any other country. But I fail to see the sanity and reason of this doctrine unless it is an "anti-white" movement dressed in the seemingly humanitarian garb of "Asia for Asiatics."

I wish ever-increasing glory and prosperity to Great Japan and my genuine love for that noble nation dictates me to point out to her in the spirit of love and friendliness the consequences resulting from the ways of thinking of some of her ambitious sons. I wish peace and prosperity to all of Asia but I cannot admit that hatred, injustice and ignorance lead to the Eternal Peace of Kant.

The modern war proves conclusively the futility of the idols of restriction put on humanity. The time has come when the world should rise above the considerations of nationalities and geographical boundaries. The whole civilised world is knitted against the enemies of democracy and humanity. But truth and justice must prevail in the end. The great sacrifices that we are making now will mean nothing unless we learn once for all and reduce into practice "Man for Man," irrespective of continental or national differences.

I too, advocate "Asia for Asiatics" in the spiritual sense of the phrase. We will invite further calamities on our heads if we fail to realise the fundamental unity of mankind as one of the great lessons of the war. Each individual as well as nation has a right to live freely and peacefully and woe unto those who wish to put obstacles in the way. Let us bring to memory the ever-memorable words of that champion of human liberty, Woodrow Wilson, expressed by him recently: ".....I intend to stand by Russia as well as France. The helpless and friendless are the very ones that need friends and succor."

Japan has well nigh completed her material civilisation and it is time for her to come out with her spirtual ideals and conquer Asia with the same. Spiritual conquest is much nobler than conquest of any other kind. Let the worshippers of Tenno Heka carry the torch of peace and good will to the darkest corners of Afghanistan and Arabia, teaching the sons of Asia science, industry and how to live well. Let the rays of the Rising Sun burn the impurity of ignorance in China, Persia and Bokhara. The following words of Amaterasu Omi Kami (Sun Goddess) to Jimmu Tenno, the first ruler of Japan, accompanying the mirror, the sword and the jewel, the emblems of regalia of Japan, form the best advice that one could give her:

"By this mirror you will discern between right and wrong. Judge all as you would cut by this sword. Keep virtue pure and smooth as the jewel, then you will rule the world (spiritually) forever."

Now when America stands most unselfishly for human liberty, England, France and Italy are shedding their blood to preserve the ideals of democracy, does it become the young Dai Nippon to indulge in such vagaries as "Asia for the Asiatics?"

Let me conclude with the following precious words:

He's true to God, who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done,
To the humblest and the meekest;
'Neath the all beholding sun.
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base
Whose love of right is for themselves
And not for all the race.
God works for all.
Ye cannot hem the hope of being free
With parallels of latitudes,
With mountain range or sea.
Put golden padlocks on Truth's lips,
Be callous as ye will,
From soul to soul o'er all
The world leaps one electric thrill.

Landing at Vladivostock Not Concerted Agreement

From the U. S. Official Bulletin

It has been reported that the American ambassador to Russia had issued a statement saying that the landing of Japanese at Vladivistock was in accordance with an international agreement. This appears to have been erroneous. The Department of State has now received the following statement which Ambassador Francis did make public:

"The American ambassador, upon being asked what was the position of his Government concerning the landing of Japanese and British marines at Vladivostock, said:

" 'The Soviet Government and the Soviet press are giving too much importance to the landing of these marines, which has no political significance, but merely was a police precaution taken by the Japanese admiral, on his own responsibility, for the protection of Japanese life and property in Vladivostock, and the Japanese admiral, Kato, so informed the American admiral, Knight, and the American consul, Caldwell, in Vladivostock. My impression is that the landing of the British marines was pursuant to the request of the British consul for the protection of the British consulate and British subjects in Vladivostock, which he anticipated would possibly be jeopardized by the unrest that might result from the Japanese landing.

" 'The American consul did not ask protection from the American cruiser in the Vladivostock Harbor, and consequently no American marines were landed. This, together with the fact that the French consul at Vladivostock made no request for protection from the British, American or Japanese cruisers in Vladivostock Harbor, unquestionably demonstrates that the landing of Allied troops is not a concerted action between the Allies' "

The Great Salt Wells of Szechuen

THE majority of the wells in Szechuen are from 2,000 to 3,000 feet deep, and they all seem to be bored on the same principle. A few much shallower wells do not yield plentiful supplies of brine. The fact of some wells having both water and others only brine, or only gas, seems to require more explanation than has been given by former travellers. According to my understanding of the accounts locally given, the quality of the brine has nothing to do with the gas question, and gas may suddenly make its appearance from a well which never had any before, or the supply from which had ceased; or it may suddenly cease after coming up freely for years. As to the wells 'which have gas but no brine,' this simply means that, on the first striking of the brine, the gas generally rushes up with such force as to make it impossible for some time to put anything down the well. Though the mouth is not more than six inches in diameter, the force of the rising hydrogen (for such a very old European resident in Sz Ch'uan assures me it simply is) is sufficient to cut a man's head or limbs clean off or to drive an iron pan weighing over a ton high up into the air This gas, therefore, has first to be consumed, and to a great extent exhausted; and this is done by boring small holes in the side of the well near the surface, and joining on to those holes underground bamboo tubes, which, again, can be sub-divided to any degree. The mouth of the well is then covered, and the gas distributes its force over these tubes, the other ends of which are conducted to a safe place and ignited until the force of the uprushing gas is reduced. I saw one well in this condition. The gas was carried along to main pipes, strongly covered with clay, which carried the gas into two sets of a score or so of smaller jets, each of which had been burning night and day for a long period, and each of which, when its power should have been reduced, would still be able to supply perpetual fire for several pans. The waste seems enormous. Some wells which have more fire than their proprietors can use, sell the gas to neighboring wells. These jets I saw were let out at a yearly rental for each jet of between Tls. 40 and Tls. 50; and as there were seventy pans in the establishment, the owner of the fire-gas would make a handsome sum out of that alone. It is only the fiercest jets of fire that are sufficient to boil the hard pan-salt, or *kwo-pa*; the jets of ordinary vigor are employed in boiling the *shui kwa* or granular salt. The gas, when in use, although it burns with a flame sufficient to evaporate in one day enough brine to make a six-hundred-pound lump of salt in a three-inch

thick pan, is, when extinguished, easily kept down with a small stone placed over the jet. The row of jets are extinguished 'negatively,' that is, gas is allowed to escape into the air through two funnels built in the conduit outside the boiling-shed, which funnels, too, are, when the jets are burning, stoppered with a pair of simple paving-stones. The furnace over which each pan is placed is a hole about five feet in diameter by six feet in depth. In the large sheds there are two rows of pans, thirty-five in each row, and the two gas conduits, joining outside into one, lead underneath the pans. The hole through which the gas is admitted by the jet is not more, I think, than half an inch in diameter. The brine trickles slowly and perpetually into the pans from large wooden reservoirs, covered with clay, resembling huge 'pipes' of wine. There are about half-a-dozen pans to each reservoir, and the brine enters the reservoir at the top along a conduit leading from the well. The bamboo half pipes which conduct the trickling brine from a hole or tap in the side of the cask or reservoir to each pan, are movable, so that the supply can be checked at any moment. One man appears to look after each cask and its pans. The wages are high,—six to seven strings of cash a month and food found;—say £2 a month in all. The day's work is 24 hours, and each workman rests and works on alternate days. One pan is not quite able to produce a *pao*, or pan-ful a day. To take one boiler as an instance; seventy pans produced fifty *pao* a day. A *pao* of granular salt is 220 catties; so that about 11,000 catties, or, say, seven tons a day, would be about the production of the place. The salt, when turned into hampers, bites and coheres, and is sawn into four triangular portions, two or which form the load of the numerous coolies we met between Pih-shan and Tsz-liu Ching. The price at the *tsao-fang*, or boiler's, is 18 cash the catty; but the *likin* of six cash brings the cost price to the coolie up to 24. The brine is not all of the same quality; the term *han-t'ou* or 'degree of saltness' is used to distinguish. The blackest brine is the best, and the yellowest the worst. Twenty per cent or more of salt is got from the best, and ten or less from the worst. The price of the brine varies from one to three mace the *tan* of about 200 catties. At one boiler's, I was told that twelve *tan* or loads of brine were required to produce 240 catties of *hwa* salt This would leave (at the of two mace rate or 300 cash a load of brine) about 700 cash profit on each pan *per diem*, out of which the pay of the man, the cost of hiring the fire jet, and the wear and tear must be deducted The boilerssell (under the present system to the Government) by the *pao*; put fifty *pao* make the warrant or *yin*, which is the unit usually used in the junk carrying trade. The *kwo-pa*, or pan salt, is evaporated until it becomes as hard as stone, and each pan turns out a cake weighing over 500 catties; this is split into four quarters, and each quarter, with some fragments added, forms a *pao*, or 100 catties of pan-salt, such as I saw on the Sungk'an River. I could not find out exactly how long it took to make a cake of *kwo-pa*; indeed it was most difficult to extract any precise information from anybody; and as it was I worked myself up frequently into a heated state in hammering out the little I got. Apparently, about half the total production of Tsz-liu Ching is pan, and half granular salt. Between each row of pans or furnaces runs a lane, on the level of the jets, and six feet below the ordinary ground, *i.e.* the 'floor,' for the ground and the floor are convertible terms in China. The heat from the furnaces is of course very great, and in summer must be nearly insufferable. The roof however is high, and built overlapping, so as to well ventilate the place. I did not notice much smell from the burning gas, but the fresh brine and the unburnt gas both smelt to me like a mixture of rotten eggs and coal gas. The brine, in the course of boiling, out of total solid matter produced, gives one half of *tan-pa* or 'gall-cake,' and one half of sweet salt. I did not discover the term gall-cake, nor did I see the material until I had quitted the town; but I suspect that it is the same thing as the *p'ao*, or scum, which forms on the top of the boiling brine, and the secretion of which is facilitated by pouring in about half-a-gallon a day of *tou chiang* or *tou-hwa* (the curd whey of beans unseparated). On the other hand, I was distinctly told at the wells that the *p'ao* was boiled again, and yielded a fair proportion of salt, whereas the *tan-pa* is acrid and uneatable. It is sold at the well at six cash the catty, and is used to separate the curd from the whey of bean-juice; to 'bind' plaster and paint, etc., etc. Thus it is give and take with the bean-juice and the brine.

The wells are very interesting. A pair of immense shears, patched, shored up, and steadied by stays and guys, stand over the well mouth. At the top of the shears is a wheel or pulley, from which descends the bamboo rope which supports the bucket. The bucket is a long bamboo or lengths of bamboos almost as high as the shears. It is strengthened all along by having hempen cord wound round convolutions cut round its skin, and has iron rings at the two ends. The bottom of the bucket is pared off and cut into four prongs, I suppose, so as to protect the valve and present a small surface in descending: also perhaps, to facilitate picking up in case of accident. The valve is a strong piece of skin, opening inward, and can just be felt by a finger thrust up between any one of the prongs When the bucket is raised, a man lifts up the valve, not with his finger (which would be

difficult if not impossible), but with a sort of scoop or trowel fitting round the bamboo and having on its inner surface a nail or spike for the purpose of running between the prongs. Even with this instrument the lifting requires an effort, for there are 250 pounds of water, in a tube not thicker than a brandy bottle, pressing upon the valve. The end of the bucket is veered over a tub in the ground hard by, which leads through a conduit, and through a rough filter, to a large pit or reservoir kept under lock and key. Hence the water is sold, and hence conducted to the boilers by conduits, most of which work upon the simple difference of level; for the place is very much cut up and hilly. I did not see any of the other brine-raising wheels described by Captain Gill, but they are evidently built on the same principle as the irrigating wheel of Nan-ch'uan, which I have explained in another place. The rope which ascends to and goes over the wheel which I saw descends at a (double) angle of about fifteen degrees to the under face of another wheel about six feet in diameter, and having a hollow iron tire. From this the rope runs horizontally, from first to last always in the same direction, to the circumference of a decagonal wheel sunk in the ground. This wheel is built exactly on the principle of a teetotum. One end of the axle (a broad beam with iron-covered ends) sinks a foot deep into an iron socket, and the other end runs up into a similar socket let into a huge beam made fast to the building generally. From the axle run out several score of spokes, one about the other (but not so as to be in a line with each other); and perpendicular posts run up from the outer end of these spokes to a number of large spokes at top and bottom which complete the teetotum, and of course also join on to the axle. The depth of each well is easily ascertained by counting the number of times the rope goes round the teetotum, taking the diameter, and multiplying by three. An arrangement of bars, tied together at each two or three alternate spokes, permits of a buffalo being harnessed by a rope trace to a protruding pole, and four buffaloes are required to each teetotum. Each buffalo has a driver, who belabors the wretched animal with a piece of rope held in one hand and clings to his tail with the other. The buffalo has also a cord halter running through his nostril, and so tied to the wheel that he gets a tweak if he lags behind. At first the animals walk at a brisk pace round and round, but, as the work progresses, they are egged on into a trot, and it is really a painful sight to see the great patient brutes panting and puffing, laboring and straining, with the exertion. It takes about twelve minutes to haul a bucket up 2,500 feet, and a series of skin tongues and straw markers distributed over the last hundred yards of rope, as on a log-line, gives the necessary warning to the drivers, who then slip two of the buffaloes and finish up with the remaining pair. The emptying of the bucket only occupies a few seconds; fresh buffaloes are harnessed to every second turn, and so the work goes on. The huge teetotum wheel of course revolves with terrible speed and force as the bucket gains impetus in its descent, but a brake, called a *ma mei*, in the shape of flat bamboos gradually tapering into a rope at the two ends, is made fast to the walls or any other secure place, whilst the flat part runs half or three-quarters round the wheel. When there are only a few coils left, a coolie in charge sits on or presses this brake, which at once checks and soon stops the wheel. I inquired, and was told that the wheel never caught fire. Each set of buffaloes hauls up two buckets in succession, and is harnessed-to four or five times during the 24 hours. Once a day the animal is taken to the river, where he takes his pleasure after the day's work. The buffaloes, as well as the shippons, are beautifully clean. They are well fed on broad beans and straw or grass, and cost between 300 and 400 cash a day to feed. A robust young buffalo is worth between Tls. 30 and Tls. 40; between the ages of 7 and 10 years from Tls. 7 to Tls. 20. They never breed in the well establishments. Their refuse is carefully collected and mixed up with straw, and sells for four cash the cake of about (I should think) two catties. These cakes hang about the insides and outsides of the sheds and houses, line the highways, and are generally ubiquitous. The bamboo lines which haul up the bucket are twisted like hemp ropes, and spliced with strong hide thongs. When they break, the bucket or line is fished for with a grapnel, of which numbers are kept of every imaginable size and shape, so as to lose no chance of catching the lost bucket. If it cannot be caught there is nothing for it but to hammer it away in pieces, like the rock through which the well is bored. A steel or iron hammer, with a long bulbous top ingeniously fitted into a split bamboo, the ends of which are then tied round its thin end, is suspended like the bucket; except that in this case the bamboo rope is simply a succession of flat strips, which, probably, as in the case of the *ma mei*, withstand jerks better than twisted cord. I was present when one of these hammers was hauled up; it had been considerably blunted, and was at once taken away to be repaired. The end is like a closed fist with two short horns. A short bucket was then sent down to bring up the *debris*. I understood the man to say that this well had been boring for 70 years, at the rate of two inches a day. But there is no uniformity in the time taken to bore through.—*From "Up the Yangtze," by E. P. Parker. Published by Kelly & Walsh.*

The Unfinished "Tai" Task

BY W. CLIFTON

THE reader will first of all ask: "Who are the Tai People?" At present they are the most numerous and widely distributed race of people in the southeastern corner of continental Asia. Their history shows that they are of Mongolian stock, closely akin to the Chinese. Gathered from Chinese and Burmese annals, as well as from their own, this history shows them older than the Hebrews or the Chinese themselves, to say nothing of such moderns as the Slavs, the Teutons or the Gauls. Without accepting or rejecting legendary details of the Chinese annals, it is certain from the annals themselves, and from the habit which the Chinese have of calling the Tai Race "aborigines," that the Chinese found this race when the Chinese first came to China. They found them in what is now the northwestern part of the Szechuan Province more than four thousand years ago. The race appears in the annals under the name Ta Mung, "The Great Mung." They must have been an important people, even at that early time, to wrest from the cynical Chinese annals the name "Great." At various dates they appear in the annals under the names Mung, Lung, Leao, Lao (Laos), etc. Gradually they overspread some of what we know as modern China north of the Yangtze, and all China to the south of it. Successive waves of migration can also be traced from China southward, until they overran Burma, Assam, Siam, and parts of Annam and Cambodia.

Although the Tai have so long a history and have become so widely distributed, there is no conclusive evidence that they ever reached a higher degree of development than they now have. All the presumptions and the evidence are to the effect that they are an under-developed race, with promise of development yet before them. As Sir George Scott observes, their history shows that, comparatively speaking, "they have always frittered their strength away" by subdivisions into petty principalities rather than combining under a strong central government. True, there have been considerable Tai dynasties before the present one in Siam. There was a Tai kingdom with headquarters at Tali-fu in western Yunnan, overthrown by the Mongols in A. D. 1234, which had lasted for more than six hundred years. But it did not embrace anything like all the Tai. Another fact predicating under-development rather than decadence, notwithstanding some lost proficiency in pottery and brick-making, is that it is only within the past few centuries that the race has come into any considerable coast-wise contact with Western civilization, or indeed with the outside world at all. They had always been an inland, shut-in people. The marvellous development of the past half century in Siam, and especially of the past quarter century, show what the race is capable of becoming under the stimulus of Christian civilization.

In their own language this word *Tai* means "free." In Chinese it can mean "great." As this name apparently emerges only after the race had conquered the former inhabitants of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, it was probably first used to contradistinguish themselves from subject races. It is the proper present-day generic name for the race.

Siam contains approximately ten million Tai speakers. The French Annuraire claims two million Tai in French Indo-China. The best authorities give over a million in Burma and Assam who still speak Tai, with many Burmese speakers who are Tai in blood. Exploring commissions of missionaries tell us Kweichow and Kwangsi Provinces in Southern China contain not less than two millions each, and Yunnan Province not less than one million. Indeed, Roman Catholic fathers estimate ten million Tai in these three Southern provinces, instead of five. The true number probably lies between these figures.

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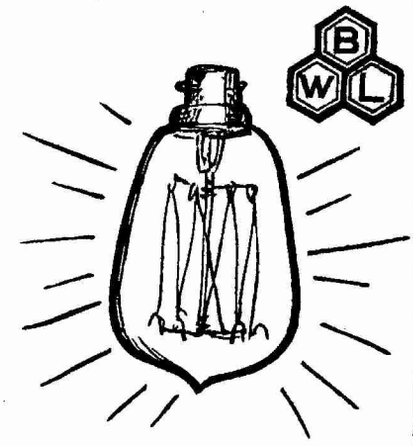

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Our Presbyterian Board began work for the Tai Race in 1840 at Bangkok, the Tai Capital. Gradually the conception of responsibility spread northward to include the Lao tribes of North Siam; and the North Laos Mission was started in 1867. Dr. McGilvary, its founder, was an indefatigable traveller and explored far beyond the bounds of Siam. Since 1867 exploration of the Tai field has been more general and extensive. As the result of tours taken in 1910 the Board adopted a long Minute on March 6, 1911, defining a Tai policy. The Minute first recites some details of what it calls a remarkable journey of exploration by one of its Laos missionaries "through the Shan states and the southeastern part of China."

Now, nearly eighty years after work was first begun among the Tai, both the Board and China Council are officially committed to a policy of demarcation of missionary territory, *in this particular case*, on racial lines, irrespective of civil boundaries.

Another step was taken early in 1918 in further definition of the Presbyterian task. A comity agreement was reached in a very fraternal conference between Board representatives of the Baptists, working among the western branch of the Tai Race in Burma and Yunnan, and the Presbyterians working among the Eastern Tai. This comity agreement defined not only the boundary of our Tai work and responsibility on the west, but also for a considerable distance on the north.

Without counting, for the moment, the millions of non-Tai living within Tai borders, this block Tai task is tremendous. At the least calculation it is nearly seven times as great numerically as our whole Presbyterian task in India. To bring it home to us from another angle, we have covenanted with God and the Protestant World to give the Gospel and all that is therein implied to Tai people numbering more than four times as many as the total population of the United States was when we declared our independence as a nation.

Stated in broad outlines, the territory of about 7,000,000 of our Tai has been "occupied." The use of this technical term might lead the unsuspecting to think that 7,000,000 of our Tai have been adequately cared for. What it really means is that we have two missions to the Tai, the North Siam Mission and the South Siam Mission; that each mission has five established stations of varying age and degree of development, and a sixth one just in the making, in the North Siam Mission organically, but over the border in China geographically; and that these eleven stations are so placed as to serve as training centers from which, by strenuous itineration and oversight, we can put the Gospel message, at very long range for the most part, *within reach* of some 7,000,000 Tai in Siam, our little slice of eastern Burma and a section of south-western China. It means that in the midst of an overwhelming pagan population, between 15,000 and 20,000 converts have been gained, including communicants and adherents. The converts have been gathered into more than forty churches, forming two presbyteries. For their nurture primarily the Bible has been translated in full into the dialect and printed in the characters of South Siam, and most of it translated and printed in the dialect and characters in use in North Siam, French Tai territory and the regions northward. Around this sacred Word a Christian literature has been slowly accumulating, printed at the two Tao presses, one in the south, the other in the north. And for the care and training of converts in the first instance, medical and educational plants have been established with centers in each station. The educational work is now so articulated that from the out-village parish schools pupils come to the station boarding schools, these in turn feeding our two colleges, and the colleges feeding the two thelogical schools and the one medical school.

If we have undertaken to evangelize and church 17,000,000 Tai people, and have "occupied" the territory of but 7,000,000, manifestly there remains the territory of 10,000,000 yet to be occupied; and the work for the whole 17,000,000 must be carried to that degree of completion which is implicit in the original assumption of responsibility and which has been begun in the "occupation."

Not that the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is to do all this unaided. It ought not to be necessary to say in so many words that we always and in all places rely primarily upon Divine aid. In addition, let it be clearly understood that in every land the bulk of evangelistic work, care and oversight of churches, and Christian medical and educational work for the people of that land must ultimately be carried on by the Christian converts of that land.

The number of missionaries and the amount of money requisite to start a new station depend upon several contingencies. How far is it removed from the older stations, and what transportation facilities has it; that is, how much will it require to move at least one older family from some other station to the new one, and get the newer members to it from America. Will it soon become a mother station for its section of the field, or will it always remain a tributary station; that is, what missionary force will be requisite to man it properly? For our inland, tributary stations among the Tai, we count upon putting ultimately not less than one medical family, two clerical families, and for educational purposes at least two single ladies. And the cost, figured down to its lowest terms, is not less than $25,000 ultimately for the plant, exclusive of the salaries of the missionaries and the annual budget. Of course not all this $25,000 can be

used immediately. In most cases not more than say $6,000 annually. A Committee of exploration sent out by the North Siam Mission in 1913 recommended three new stations in Northern French Indo-China, at strategic points marked on the map. Three stations are named by the North Siam Mission, near the junction of Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi Provinces, as covering the general region recommended by the China Council for next occupation by Tai Missions in China. Another station has been designated by the Board and the North Siam Mission, at the capital of Kwangsi Province. And there are two other strategic points in Yunnan at which the North Siam Mission has been aiming for several years past.

It is not claimed that the establishment of these eleven new stations would adequately cover the whole of our Tai field. By way of comparison, there are now nine stations in the northern half of Yunnan Province, while we have mapped out only three for all the southern half. We have put down only two for all the Tai of Kwangsi Province, and only one for those of Kweichow, each Province containing not less than two million Tai people, to say nothing of the Chinese and hill peoples in that territory. And for the French territory, we shall ultimately have to have more than three stations huddled in the northern end. But the eleven points named are the points at which we know to-day that it would be good statesmanship to plant stations as soon as men and means can be found.

Estimating their average initial cost tentatively at $35,000, the eleven stations will cost almost $400,000. Estimating their yearly expenditures, including salaries, travel and budget for native work, at say $15,000 per station—which may be too low—their annual upkeep will cost the church over $15,000. To put an average of ten missionaries in each station will call upon the Church for one hundred and ten of her choice sons and daughters. To maintain that number till the completion of our Tai task will require many times that many volunteers.

It is a task worthy our great Church. Will she be daunted by its magnitude? Will she not rather be put upon her mettle? Undismayed and heroic, will she not rise in the strength of her Lord to discharge her whole duty to the Tai Race, to Protestant Christianity and to her Master?

American Presbyterian Mission, Chien-jung, Yunnan, May, 1918.

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The Voice of an Oriental Nation

BY PETER S. JOWE

Government Institute of Technology, Shanghai

EVER since her birth in 1911, this infant Republic has been kept in continual agitation. She has been under colossal weights both from without and from within and is now distorted and bleeding. All the reform measures have been kept in abeyance for one reason or another; and progress is tardy. It seems that the last sparks of life have taken their flight from China forever. In fact the Ship of State of China is now drifting upon dark, tempestuous and rough waters, not knowing whither to go. "Alas!" as some exclaim, "she is foundering! she is foundering!"

Such being her fate, her future independent existence comes to be questioned by the world. Some people begin to give up confidence in the Chinese Republic. The greed of her strong neighbor, Japan, has been greatly aroused. The latter is determined to join this great Republic to their island Empire. But, let me ask, readers: Is China's Ship of State really foundering? Is it possible that she will founder? Of course, to solve these questions requires clear heads. A clue to the solution, however, must be this: Things are judged not so much by their external appearance as by

their intrinsic nature. It is chiefly the intrinsic nature of the Chinese that determines her fate. The Chinese, as is clear to her close observers, are no people to be conquered: they are not Koreans. Attempts to conquer her will, after all, be dangerous and to no purpose. The following analysis suffices to illustrate all this.

The total failure of China to be a new nation lies partly at the door of the departed Manchu regime, and partly at that of the blind and insane new leaders. The latter, to tell the truth, are at the bottom of her horrible sufferings. Yet, notwithstanding her present dangers, China is not altogether without hope. If there is any hope at all, it is because she is backed up by a new people. I say it is no exaggeration to say that the Chinese of to-day are entirely a new people. Foreigners who have resided long enough in China must be able to tell how modern Chinese are different from Chinese of ten years or so ago. They are now perfectly sensible of their country's wrongs. They are no longer indifferent to their country as they used to be in the past. Is this a small innovation ?

I have pointed out that the Chinese are no longer an old people. I say with all possible emphasis that the rebirth of a New China is possible. Look at the vast legion of Chinese students abroad. Time and again they surprise their teachers and fellow students by their high accomplishments. They win in oration, debate, athletics and what not. They are always at the head of their classes. Cannot such scholarly Chinese make successful pioneers in China's reforms ? Can they not make good torch bearers and stars on the path of civilization in centuries to come, and shock the world by their vast strides of progress ? " The true test of civilzation," said Emerson, "is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops ; no, but the kind of men the country turns out." So we have every reason to look forward to a New China.

Again, the former class of picked Chinese is by no means the only class upon whom China's redemption rests. The tottering Republic is backed up by the Chinese people as a whole. They are a people of latent potentialities. Take home industries for instance. The conditions under which Chinese industrial leaders work now are perhaps the most unfavorable that any people ever experienced. They have to face the kaleidoscopic exigencies of time. They must depend upon others for a supply of initial equipment. Without patronage from the government, without any experience or examples set by precedent exploiters, without adequate means of conveyance, and without sufficient knowledge, they still manage to progress with fair success. Many more manufacturing works are being inaugurated. Still others are going to take form. In short, when once again China is on her feet, who knows what a brilliant industrial era will follow?

Instances of patriotic spirit, too, are not wanting. Those who were in China in 1915 must remember the paroxysms our people were thrown into at Japan tendering the notorious " twenty-one demands." Anti-Japanese feeling spread like wild fire. A boycott movement against Japanese goods found its way everywhere in the Republic. Circulars and telegrams of strong protest from among the people were going from place to place. Upon the conclusion of the negotiations all intelligent Chinese shed tears ; some even went so far as to commit suicide by drowning themselves. This clearly shows that their love for country over-ruled their love of life.

Here is a typical example of the manner in which the people swallowed the dose. A friend of mine in Hankow wrote me thus : " On the day following the ninth of May, a day not to be forgotten, people at Hankow were mad with rage. Seeing nothing could be done, some suggested they should in some way demonstrate the people's profound sorrow. It was proposed that there should be no lights in the whole city that evening. During the day the proposal passed from mouth to mouth, and when the sunlight had disappeard, bustling Hankow was pitch dark and dead silent. All doors were shut, no business, no traffic. Several of my friends gathered in my home. We talked about the dangers to China. We sighed, and shed tears, upon which my two little boys did the same." Imagine how touching it is !

Some people say, however, that our people's patriotic feelings are of but five minutes' duration. But this view is wrong. The Japanese threatened our government with penalties, saying it must be held responsible if any further anti-Japanese demonstrations occur. To avoid trouble for our government, our people have refrained from doing so thus far. Yet it must be understood that the same feeling is still lurking in the people, and made worse and worse from time to time. From that year on everything Japanese is sure to produce expressions of distrust and enmity. *Tungyang-kwai* (meaning " eastern evils") is the common designation applied to Japanese. I positively say that anti-Japanese feelings are deeply rooted in the Chinese people.

But it is with feelings of deep regret that I observe the hostile feeling daily growing up between China and Japan. The Japanese have long been advocating their "policy of friendship" with China. Their actions, on the other hand, are but downright coercions. They are as different from their advocated policy as black from white. Their " policy of friendship " is, as everybody sees, the means by which they cloak direful evils. It is like serpents' smiles. If our people

can judge anything at all, they at least can discern such baiting policy.

I am a well-wisher to Japan no less than to China. It is only because that I am such, I shall here decry her policy towards China. It is altogether short-sighted and injudicious. It mars the welfare of both countries considerably. Of course Japan means to make China a subject nation. Such a way of thinking shows her shortsightedness. In the first place the Japanese mistake the Chinese for the Koreans, while in reality the Chinese are a promising people, as already pointed out in preceding paragraphs. The Japanese fool themselves when they think they can make China another Korea. No one will deny that without China Japan cannot go on as a nation. Is it, then, advisable for Japan to make the country she depends upon for existence her bitter enemy? I hope plain reason will not fail Japan to answer this question correctly.

Furthermore, Japan and China might have been staunch friends. What a good thing it would be if Japan and China could go hand and heart with each other in the Orient. And I believe Japan could in that way make better gains than what she is snatching from China to-day. Unfortunately, that they do not choose to do. They are too anxious to dominate China to heed anything else. They scarcely think of the help which the Great New China in embryo can extend to her in the future. Just as the English did in treating their American colonies, they only think "it is day and will never be night." When Japan is in "hot water," from whom could Japan receive help, if not from China? Let England tell how the once down-trodden America is her friend in need to-day. That day will come when Japan will look back with regret at her own follies. They now sow, and what they sow they will reap.

The world has been fighting for seven years against Autocracy. Will they suffer another Germany to rise up here? After the World War the world will seek to punish every aggressor of the "Open Door Doctrine." In case Japan now still persists in her course, the story will be sad to tell. Why, another World War will be started in the Orient.

Lastly, the writer sincerely hopes the world will fully understand us. We, the people of this Republic, are not at all despondent. We are always ready to brave it in trying hours. We will never stop hoping and endeavoring to create a New China. Again, so long as we stand, we must be our own masters. We must have a country, or at least the hope of a country.

One word more for my countrymen. Let us all work the more strenuously. Under God, we can surely work to a purpose and turn the tide of affairs: "God helps those who help themselves." As we go along, let us always remember Tupper's four famous lines:—

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And rally to a nobler strife the giants that had fled."

Notes from Peking

L. De Hoyer, general manager of the Peking Office of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, left for Paris last Monday. Mr. de Mrynoszewski, general manager of the Tientsin Office, will come to Peking on the 5th or 6th of June to take his place. Mr. de Sigalas, vice-manager of the Tientsin Office, will also be connected with the Peking Office at the beginning of next month. The Peking vice-manager, Mr. Candlin, will join the Tientsin Office.

***

Mr. de Freitas, the Portuguese Minister at Peking, returned to the Capital three days ago from Shanghai after a pleasure trip in South China.

***

Charles Denby, representative of the American War Trade Board, is in Peking. He arrived early last week and expects to stay in the Capital for about two weeks.

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Willys R. Peck, American Consul-General at Tsingtao, is now in Peking, detailed for special work. He is at present in charge of the American Red Cross War drive for the Chinese, and expects to be here for two weeks.

***

The period for the registration by the returned students to vote in the senatorial election on June 20 has been extended to the end of May by order of the Ministry of the Interior.

***

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the well-known plague expert, is now recuperating his health at the Yamato Hotel in Dairen. He has not yet fully recovered from the attack of angina pectoris.

***

Twelve members of the Japanese Parliament are visiting Peking and its vicinity. On Friday evening they were entertained by several officials of the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Finance to dinner at the house of Na Tung, who was once Grand Chancellor in the Tsing Dynasty. They visited many places of historical interest to-day.

***

Samuel S. Young of the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Co., and D. M. Chung of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, son of M. Y. Chung, former Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, will be hosts at the monthly dinner of American Returned Students of Tientsin on Sunday evening, May 26. The dinner will be given at the home of ex-Taotai S. K. Tsai. This club was established six years ago, and it has been a custom for its members to take turns in being hosts at a dinner once a month. The membership of the club is 35.

***

The second benefit performance given at the New Theater on Monday evening to raise funds for a new home for old ladies was a success financially. It was well attended by both Chinese and foreigners. The first performance was given in the same place a month ago. The leading spirit of the movement is Countess Ahlefeldt, wife of the Danish Minister. For twenty years the home for destitute native women was supported by missionaries and other foreign friends. It has been a notable example of efficient management, but funds available could only provide accomodation for fifty women. The Chinese in Peking have taken great interest in this work, and are making efforts to establish another institution of a similar nature with purely Chinese support.

***

General Tien Chung-yu, Lieutenant-General of Chahar, is obstructing the business of the Mongolian Trading Company, of which Charles Coltman is manager. He has gone into business himself, running automobiles on the line between Kalgan and Urga, and arbitrarily prohibiting the automobiles of the Mongolian Trading Company from travelling on the road. The American Legation has vigorously protested to the Chinese Government, and it remains to be seen whether the Peking Government is able to control the action of the Chahar Lieutenant-General.

***

The American Red Cross rally for Peking will be held Monday afternoon on the lawn of the American Legation. Charles Denby, fresh from the center of war preparations in America, Arthur H. Smith, O. D. Walker, lately of the International Banking Corporation, and Willys R. Peck, Consul-General at Tsingtao, will be the speakers. An interesting feature of the rally will be a repetition of last week's exhibition by women of the War Work Committee of garments, surgical dressings, knitted goods, and layettes for babies of war sufferers, which constitute an excellent testimony to the industry of the American women in Peking. The exhibit, confined to one month's work, is remarkable in point of quantity, workmanship and utility. Through the courtesy of Lieutentant-Colonel Kane, Commandant of the Legation Guard, the marine band will play on the lawn preceding the speech-making.

***

The wedding of Miss Alice May Sowerby, third daughter of the Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Sowerby, and Dr. O. Eckfelt, of the United Lutheran Mission, took place on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Tsai Chang Hutung, Peking. Numerous guests were accommodated in the decorated courtyard, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur Sowerby.

***

The Anglo-American dinner, as announced in a previous issue of the REVIEW, was given on Wednesday evening at the Wagons-lits Hotel. Many members of the British and American Legations, officers and members of the American Chamber of Commerce, and British residents in Peking, attended the function, the

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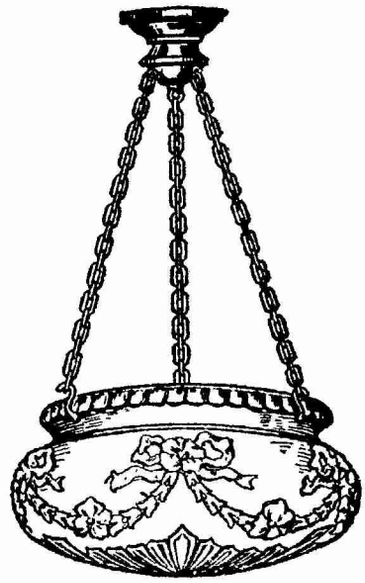

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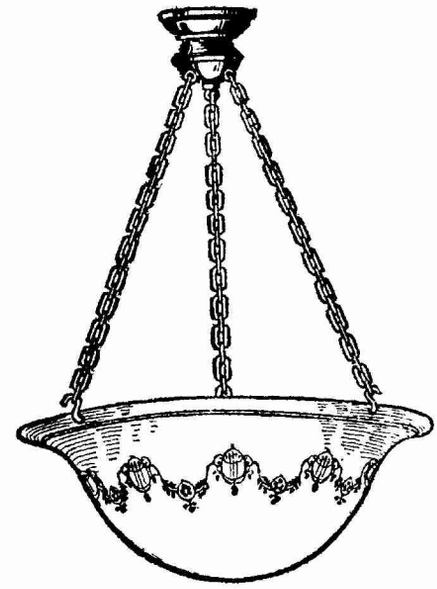

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Hankow Peking

purpose of which was to emphasize British-American unity in the allied cause and to promote a closer co-operation between British and Americans in Peking. Among the speakers on the occasion were the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, and the American Minister, Paul S. Reinsch. Mr. Hitchcock, Assistant Manager of the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company, acted as toastmaster. There were toasts to the King of England and the President of the United States of America. The Legation Guard band played the English and American national songs.

***

The report that the British-American Tobacco Company recently made a loan of $3,000,000 to the Shantung authorities with the wine and tobacco receipts as security, and that in return for the loan it had secured the monopoly for the cultivation of tobacco in Shantung, is denied by officials in the Wine and Tobacco Bureau in Peking.

***

Admiral Tsai Ting-kai, Assistant Director of the Customs Administration, who was appointed last week the Chairman of the Tariff Revision Commission now sitting at Shanghai, is leaving for Shanghai on Wednesday. He has been calling upon the different Legations during the last few days. His appointment is welcomed by foreign officials in the Capital because of his ability to speak English fluently, and also because of his extensive knowledge of tariff matters.

***

O. M. Saylor, dramatic editor of the *Indianapolis News* (Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.), is visiting in Peking and is the guest of Dr. Zucker of Tsing Hua College.

***

C. L. Lane, architect at Tsing Hua College, Peking, has returned from a trip to Japan where he met Mr. Murphy, the head architect on the new group of buildings being constructed at the college. Mr. Murphy is connected with a large architectural firm in the United States.

***

Feng Peng-kwang, Governor of the Bank of China, celebrated his mother's birthday on Sunday. Many high officials were present. The best actors of Peking and vicinity were secured to entertain the guests.

Peking, May 25.

America

The American line s. s. *St. Paul* overturned and sank at her pier in New York, April 25, while being warped into dock preparatory to loading for a trip to Europe; three of the crew were drowned or suffocated. Salvage operations were commenced at once.

Charles Henry Brent, until recently bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Philippines, has been made a major in the American Expeditionary Forces in France and is to have charge of the Protestant chaplains of the army at the front.

On April 16 President Wilson signed the bill extending the scope of the Espionage Act to women and requiring the registration of women enemy aliens. Among the provisions is one that they may not reside within the district of Columbia. The bill was passed by the House on March 4 and by the Senate on March 29.

Who's Who in Peking

Revision Commission, (and Mrs. Tsai).

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Assistant Director of the Customs Administration and Secretary of the President's Office, was appointed Chairman of the Tariff Revision Commission on the evening of May 20 in place of Cheng Su-chi, who resigned from that office on account of sickness. His appointment is welcomed by the different Legations, who have great confidence in him. It is believed that Admiral Tsai will be able to push the matter of tariff revision to a speedy conclusion.

Born in Hsiangshan, Kwantung, in 1861, Admiral Tsai received his early education at a country school, and afterwards studied at the Chinese Educational Mission School in Shanghai from 1872-73, which was organized by Mr. Yung Wing, pioneer of China's modern education. He was one of the students of the first batch sent to America in 1873, as arranged by Mr. Yung Wing, whose acquaintance with the social life and educational methods in New England was so complete as to enable him readily to place these students—usually in pairs—in comfortable households

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where they might learn English and become initiated into the manner of life among Western peoples as agreeably as possible. Admiral Tsai was assigned to Hartford Grammar School upon his first arrival. Later he was transferred to the New British High School. He returned to China in 1881, together with the other students, in consequence of a memorial, endorsed by Chin Lan-pin, the Chinese Minister at Washington, complaining of the course of study pursued by these youths "as including Latin and Greek and other unnecessary subjects; of the disrespectful behavior of the boys when brought before their chiefs; of their deplorable lack of patriotism; of their forgetting their mother-tongue, and other sins of omission and commission."

Soon after his return to China, Admiral Tsai Ting-kan joined the Torpedo School at Taku, where he stayed for three years. Upon his graduation he was made captain of a torpedo boat. In 1892 he was promoted to be commodore of the Torpedo Fleet. In 1912 he became Vice-Admiral. The following year he was appointed Chief Inspector of the Salt Administration, and resigned this post to join the Customs' Administration as Associate Director, which position he still holds to-day. When Yuan Shih-kai was President, Admiral Tsai was his Chief English Secretary, and handled all foreign matters for his chief.

Admiral Tsai devotes his leisure time to the translation of Chinese poems into English, and made his name well known through these translated poems at the St. Louis Exhibition in America. He is considered an eloquent speaker, and whenever there is any public occasion he is invariably called upon to speak. He has been chairman of the American College Club, and for a time was actively identified with a number of social activities in the Capital.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

May 22. The British Admiralty announces that 220,709 tons of British and 84,393 tons of Allied and neutral merchant shipping were lost in April as against respectively 555,056 and 338,821 tons during April last year.

May 23. The principal newspaper at Cologne (Germany) states that 35 persons were killed and 87 injured during a recent air raid on that city.——It is announced at British headquarters in France that on the night of May 19 German airmen bombed a number of British hospitals grouped far to the rear of the line.——The armed mercantile cruiser *Moldavia* is torpedoed, and 56 American troops on board are missing.

May 26. It is officially announced from Washington that the United States has now 1,300 air planes in France and that American troops would soon be fighting on the Italian front.

May 27. The long-delayed German offensive opens on a front of over 30 miles along a line between Soissons and Rheims.——A German official communique claims the capture of the whole of the Chemin-des-Dames ridge.

May 28. West of Montdidier American troops, supported by British tanks, brilliantly carry, on a front of two kilometres, the salient of Cantigny, capturing 170 prisoners.——Franco-British counter-attacks re-establish the Allied line eastward of Dickebush.

CHINA

May 24. China protests against the transfer or mortgaging of the Changchun branch of the Russian railways to Japan.

May 27. The Siems-Carey Corporation at Peking signs an agreement to a preliminary loan of a quarter of a million gold dollars to cover the cost of surveys and initial work in connection with the Grand Canal.

May 29. Reports from Shensi province indicate a recrudescence of poppy-cultivation in many districts.

JAPAN

May 23. G. O. Wahlenberg, the Swedish Minister, leaves Japan accompanied by 14 prominent Swedes. No member of the diplomatic body was in attendance to see him off; allegations of unneutral conduct are made.

GENERAL

May 23. A telegram from the Hague states that commencing June 4 twenty trains will run daily between Germany and Belgium over the Limburg Railway.——The U. S. Provost Marshal orders all men of draft age engaged in non-effective occupations, such as waiters and clerks, to take up useful occupations or they will be sent into the army.

May 24. The Canadian Government orders every man and woman between 21 and 60 years of age to register by June 26.——The investigations in Ireland uncover a sensational record of Sinn Fein plotting with the enemy ever since the beginning of the war.——Mr. McAdoo informs leaders of the U. S. Congress that new revenue legislation is imperative, including increased income and excess profits taxes, besides taxes on unnecessary businesses and luxuries.

May 25. Reports from Vienna indicate that the Dowager Empress of Russia, who is of Danish birth, will shortly travel across Austria to Denmark.——The Chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association in London issues a warning that the year's production of rubber would be about 265,000 tons, whereas the consumption would be about 100,000 tons less.

May 26. The French High Commissioner to the United States predicts that by June 6 the American effectives will be over two million.

May 27. A French news agency reports that Japan recently notified China that all Germans would shortly be expelled from Japanese territory.——President Wilson unexpectedly addresses Congress urging legislation by the present session to finance the war; Congress should not hesitate to tax the country provided the taxation was just; additional revenues had to be provided and it would be unsound policy to raise too large a proportion of the money required by loans.——Swedish telegrams report a counter-revolutionary movement in the Urals and in Siberia.

May 28. General Horvath forbids public meetings at Harbin without the consent of the Chief of Police.

May 30. At Hongkong the Council passes the first reading of a conscription bill providing that all male British subjects between 18 and 41 years shall be liable for service outside the Colony for the duration of the war.

"Hands Across the Sea" at Peking

At a dinner given by the American Association to British friends at Peking May 22, 1918, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister, after welcoming Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, and other prominent members of the British community, delivered a short address, of which the following is a stenographic report.

IT is needless for me to prove what no one has ever doubted, namely the underlying unity of English and American tradition, action and policy. It was on the idea of English liberty as given institutional form after the Puritan revolution, and as given expression by Milton the poet, Locke the philosopher, and Burke the political orator, that the American commonwealth itself was founded. And ever since, throughout our course of national development hitherto, this point of departure has not been lost sight of. Whether it is a discussion of legal principles in the judgment hall or of legislative precedent in the senate, or of political impulse and ideals before the electorate, our public mind deals with principles and forms that have had a parallel development in 19th century England. This permanence of English intellectual and moral traditions in America has been noted by our adversaries, who speak of the "English mind" of America.

Steeped as he is in the history and traditions of American political life, vividly realizing and representing in his present thought American political psychology from Washington through Jackson and Lincoln to Cleveland, the present Chief Executive of the American nation is yet a great exemplar of the intimate relationship between the English and the American heart and mind, not only through the external fact of having often spent thoughtful vacations in English lands, but through the essential and underlying unity of his methods of political reasoning with that of great British leaders, does he manifest this close relationship. His first written work was based upon an intensive study of the British cabinet system which he greatly admired, and his very knowledge of English thought made it possible for him to trace in the most concrete and significant form the essential characteristics of great American statesmen of the past, setting off their specially American contributions to the general fund of Anglo-Saxon political development.

This particularly close relationship has already in the past been recognized by both of our governments in the persons of the ambassadors selected for mutual representation; in each case there has been an effort to choose particularly representative personalities whose influence would extend beyond mere official intercourse and attach itself to that unity of mind and tradition which I have spoken of.

Though there have naturally in the course of one hundred and fifty years been many sources of minor conflict and irritation, many of which have been engendered by the national dislike of the merchant for a rival with a different method, yet there has been a marked correspondence of the underlying policy of these two great countries with the unity of tradition and intellect which has been alluded to. While our interests have often conflicted, our traditions and ideals have always been one, as have been the essential policies inspired by them. To my country, until the beginning of this war, foreign policy was exhausted almost with the two principles of the Monroe policy and the "open door." Not only in the origination of the Monroe Doctrine, but also in the continuous support of the international policy growing therefrom, the United States has always been able to count on the good will and assent of Great Britain. And I may say that it will never be forgotten by Americans that Great Britain might have avoided the burden and sacrifice of this terrible war had she been willing to allow German expansion in the South Atlantic without opposition. At the expense of the safety of the United States, and at the sacrifice of our traditional policies, Great Britain might have made an agreement which would have relieved her at least for a long time from a great pressure. She would not have been Great Britain if she had acceded to this, but it is because we knew that the most enlightened policy of Great Britain, fully understood and practiced by her, moved her to respect and to support those vital principles of international policy which America considered essential for her safety and for the normal development of the western continent—it is because of our knowledge of this and our confidence in the character of Great Britain that from the beginning of this war our hopes were with her and with France.

I must not, however, elaborate, lest my discourse become a procession taking thirty minutes to get past a given point.

Now that we have become participants in this great war, we realize clearly that there is nothing fortuitous or accidental in our association with our allies. The underlying principles and ideals of our political action, our most fundamental international interests, predetermined that we should not allow Great Britain and France to carry the final brunt of this struggle alone. But the deepest significance and the greatest gain of it all will be that what students have known and what statesmen have felt and seen—the essential unity of British and American traditions and aims—will now be realized more fully and intensely by the millions of people, the giant actors in the war. They may not always be mutually able to understand each other's jokes, although I must say that I have not yet found an American who does not see in Bairnsfather's pictures the most humane and delightful fruit of this horrible contest. Those millions who are now already standing shoulder to shoulder in Northern France, and all the greater millions whom they represent, feeling as never before the great sweep and importance of the principles of freedom developed in England and developed with variants but with essential unity in the United States and in France, will form a union of peoples bound together by bonds such as never united the millions of the earth before. As we follow these stupendous developments, a great joy arises above the seriousness and terror of the conflict. We know that a great day is dawning because the union that has now been effected and that will be more fully matured by the experiences still to come, will make the life of our allied nations greater and happier, and guarantee the world as a fit place to live in. Our hopes of the future are thus deeply rooted in the past experiences and relationships of our countries. It is the realization of this unity of feeling and destiny which draws us closer together in these distant lands, in the hope and with the effort that from this concord only good shall come to us and our allies.

05-023

Some Sources and Symbolism of "Old Glory"

BY CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER

THE flag which to-day is presented and raised[1] is not a mere piece of bunting designed to attract the eye or adorn the landscape. It is a great national emblem, expressing the traditions and ideals of earth's mightiest democracy and appealing to the deepest emotions of every patriotic American. More than that our flag has a history and an historial significance, of which far too little is generally known. But, thanks to the encouragement offered by our patriotic societies, groups of our people here and there have seriously taken up "flag study." Now "flag study" is a branch of heraldry and heraldry of sphragistics. And so the study of our flag in the light of its history leads us into several interesting fields where the horizon is broadened and the view inspiring.

THE COLORS

What are the elements of our flag? or of any flag for that matter? Are they not (1) its colors and (2) its figures?

Joseph Rodman Drake, the first poetic panegyrist of Old Glory, sang in rhapsodic verse, recalling the first lines of "Rule Britannia,"

> "When Freedom, from her mountain-height,
> Unfurled her standard to the air,
> She tore the azure robe of night,
> And set the stars of glory there:
> She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
> The milky baldric of the skies,
> And striped its pure, celestial white
> With streakings of the morning light.
> * * * *
> Flag of the free heart's hope and home
> By angel hands to valor given;
> Thy stars have lit the welkin dome
> And all thy hues were born in heaven."

But these hues—the red, white and blue—which the poet said "were born in heaven" are in fact found in many others flags—e.g. the French, the Dutch, the Russian and even the Chinese. And have you not noticed them in the Union Jack? If not, do so for thereby hangs an interesting historical chain.

In this fateful time when the Red Cross emblem is omnipresent, one is much interested to find that it may rightfully claim a kinship to our own. For that same figure—a red cross in a white field—comes down to us from the days "when knighthood was in flower." Spenser, describing in his "Faery Queen" the accoutrements of his knightly hero, says.

> "Upon his breast a bloodie cross he wore,
> The dear remembrance of his dying Lord."

Such also was the standard of the crusaders, particularly the Knights Templar, who organized in 1118 to protect pilgrims to the Holy Land. It was such a banner, afterward known as the "Cross of St. George," that Richard Coeur de Lion, England's Crusader king, received from George, Bishop of Cappadocia, later made patron saint of the kingdom. Such was the beginning of what Thomas Campbell calls

> "The meteor flag of England."

By the time of Edward II (1327) it had become the recognized English standard and remained such for nearly three centuries. As the ensign of Henry VII, it was planted on the shores of what is now Canada by Sebastian Cabot in 1497—the first European flag to float over the soil of North America. And is it not fitting that the ensign of chivalry should reappear in modern times as the emblem of humanity? As early as 1830 Bishop Baraga, a Roman Catholic missionary, carried a red cross flag in his work among the Indians of western America. And scarcely a generation later the same flag became the emblem of that world wide movement which began with the Geneva conference. Truly if a league of nations is ever formed its flag should be the Red Cross in a white field.

But there was another crusader standard borne by a brave and hardy people who have contributed much to the making of our own nation. This was the "bonnie blue flag" of Scotland, consisting of the white cross of St Andrew in a blue field—a flag which seldom met defeat and never conquest. Under it Robert Bruce, addressing the assembled Scots at the break of that fateful day of Bannockburn, uttered those fiery words which the genius of Robert Burns transformed into a Scotch Marseillaise, beginning

> "Scots wha hae wi Wallace bled,
> Scots wham Bruce has often led,
> Welcome to your gory bed,
> Or to victory!"

In 1606, after James VI of Sootland had become James I of England, these two historic standards were combined in token of the union of the kingdoms. To the red and white of St. George's banner was added the blue of St. Andrew's; and red, white and blue thus for the first time appearing in a single flag, became known as the "King's Colors."[2] This was the flag under which our country was chiefly colonized. It was the flag which the *Mayflower* flew and which our colonial ancestors carried in all their wars—including King William's, Queen Anne's, George II's and the French and Indian. As a young lieutenant, George Washington rendered his first military service under that flag with General Braddock's ill-fated expedition against Ft. Du Quesne. In all their history the colonists had followed no other flag than the "King's Colors." What was more natural than they should embody the same colors in their new banner of independence?

THE FIGURES

But what of the stars and stripes? How came they to find a place in our flag? Drake, you will remember, tells us that

> "Thy stars have lit the welkin dome."

But no flag with which our Revolutionary fathers had been familiar ever contained stars and stripes. The only figures in the older flags were the crosses and these were retained in the earliest revolutionary flags even so late as January, 1776, scarcely a half year before the Declaration of Independence, when a flag was hoisted over General Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with thirteen stripes, one for each of the revolting colonies, but still with the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in a blue field.

A flag containing thirteen red and white stripes and a red cross appears[3] to have been used by the East India Company as early as 1704 and some have thought that it furnished the suggestion of the stripes in our flag. If so it affords one more example of Asiatic origins.

1. *The occasion of this address was the raising of a flag presented by the American University Club of China to the American School at Shanghai, May 30, 1918.*

2. Journal of American History, 11.

3. Preble, The United States Flag, 220, 221.

In the colonial banner of Rhode Island there were thirteen stars in a blue field and some would trace to that source the stars of our flag—another tribute to the smallest commonwealth.

But one fact seems clear: The stars and stripes were never combined in any single flag until they appeared in one designed and used by General Washington. Just when this was accomplished, remains a disputed question.

In the New York Metropolitan Museum of art is a famous painting by Emanuel Leutze which represents "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and in the prow of the boat which bears the great leader, floats "the star spangled banner." Of course that picture was painted long after that event, for the artist belongs to a recent generation (1816—1868); but there are reasons for believing that in this respect he followed those who were contemporaries of the event. Charles Wilson Peale, [4] the soldier painter, commanded one of the companies which recrossed the Delaware on Christmas day, 1776, and participated in the battle of Trenton on the day following. Later he painted a picture of "Washington at Trenton," in the background of which is a flag of thirteen white stars in a blue field.

Colonel John Trumbull was one of the most famous of early American painters. He was General Washington's aide during the operations around Boston and later was with him again "not long after his success at Trenton." [5] The battle of Princeton was only one week after, and Colonel Trumbull painted a picture of that battle showing the stars and stripes in action. Thus the present figures of our flag appear in these two leading engagements, as represented by contemporaries, directly under the eye of the commander in chief.

He seems to have been quite as closely indentified also with the circumstances which culminated about a half year later, in the official adoption of those figures by Congress. In the spring of 1776 Washington visited Philadelphia and we are told [6] that, in company with Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, George Ross, a member of the Continental Congress, and Betsey Ross, widow of the latter's nephew, he worked out the details of the new nation's flag. Only last September it was my privilege to linger for a time in the little two-story building on Arch street, in the city of brotherly love, where Betsey Ross kept her upholstery shop and her three distinguished visitors gathered to discuss with her the designs for a new national emblem. It is interesting to note in passing that the means for purchasing and preserving those historic premises came largely from ten cent contributions, mostly by American school children, and that a fund is now being raised to purchase the surrounding property and convert the whole into a memorial park. I am glad to be able to provide the opportunity for the names of members of the present graduating class of the Shanghai American School to appear on the roll of honor of this patriotic enterprise.

4. The Builder, 11, 200.
5. Goodrich, History of the United States, 244. Cf. The Builder, II, 199.
   The statement in a recent number of the Geographical Magazine (XXXII, 297) that Trumbull "left the colonies while Washington was before Boston and was abroad for seven years" appears to be incorrect.
6. Canby & Balderston, Evolution of the American Flag.

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress

> "Resolved, That the Flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white" with "13 stars white in a blue field."

As no other details are prescribed it is evident that the author of this resolution assumed that the arrangement and location of these figures would be understood and that implies a flag already in existence—doubtless that designed by Washington with the aid of Betsey Ross. It seems clear, therefore, that the "father of his country" had a very direct part in the making of its flag and particularly in the union of the figures—the stars and stripes—which afford its most distinguishing features.

Now it happens that those are also the figures of the Washington family coat of arms. In the church of St. Mary the Virgin, hamlet of Great Brington, Northamptonshire—the same county which furnished so many of the Pilgrims—are the tombs of several Washingtons, among them Lawrence, who died in 1616 and was a grandson of another of that name who, in 1539, received a grant of Sulgrave Manor in the same shire, having migrated there from Lancashire. [7] These tombs are marked by an inscription bearing this Washington coat of arms; argent two bars, and in chief three mullets (stars). They are also carved on a sun dial found near the Washington home in the adjoining hamlet of Little Brington and were naturally carried by two grandsons of Lawrence Washington who emigrated to Virginia in 1657, one of whom (John) was the great grandfather of George Washington. And it was in this cherished heirloom that, so far as heraldic records have disclosed, the stars and stripes were first combined in the same shield.

The objection [8] that General Washington himself never referred to this device as a source of our national flag seems to me without force. The man whose innate modesty forbade him to remain [9] tho a member, at the deliberations of the Continental Congress while his name was being considered for the post of Commander in Chief; and who shrank later from the mere suggestion that the national capital be located near his Virginia home, would have been the last to draw public attention to the fact that the figures of our flag are those of his ancestral coat of arms. But that the one suggested the other seems to me too obvious for argument.

SYMBOLRY

The stars and the stripes thus united originally symbolized at first the same fact—the union of thirteen states. And this connection lasted for a considerable time after the first new states were admitted. For each one a new stripe, as well as a new star, was added to the flag. But it soon became apparent that these additional stripes if continued would widen the flag unduly and spoil its symmetry. A compromise was finally reached by which the number of stripes was restored to thirteen while a star was added for each new state. Thus the stripes permanently symbolize the original states while the stars represent the ever expanding union.

And what a wealth of symbolism and historic allusion lies back of this—chivalry, the crusades, the exploration and colonization of the new world, the union of English-speaking nations, the struggle to make and keep North America Anglo-Saxon, the

7. Lodge's "Washington," I, 30 - 32 note.
8. Journal of American History, 13; The Builder, II, 227.
9. Goodrich, History of the United States, 198.

Peking Union Medical College

Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

CURRICULUM: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are pre-requisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

preservation of Anglo-Saxon ideals of liberty and law, the defence of the rights of small nations—these are the ideas perpetuated and preserved in the evolution of our flag. And the present mighty conflict has opened a new chapter in its history. For within recent months the stars and stripes have been raised for the first time over St. Paul's Cathedral, flown from the mastheads of British vessels, and carried by American armies thru the streets of the world's metropolis amid thundering plaudits of a grateful populace.

Scion of knightly standards, cousin of red cross emblem, prophecy of a world wide ensign, Old Glory floats to day over the bloodstained trenches of northern France, heartening their wearied occupants, inspiring them to fresh deeds of heroism and sealing the assurance of ultimate victory. In the words of Clinton Scollard

> "Nor stripe nor clustered star has ever shone
> Save but for freedom, for the broader birth
> Of liberty—the dearer, clearer dawn
> Of brotherhood on earth.
>
> Wave then, O banner! May thy mission be
> To heal the grievous wounds, the woful scars.
> Triumphant over wrong and tyranny,
> Beloved Stripes and Stars!"

Correspondence

Concili a Japonica

To the Editor, Millard's Review:

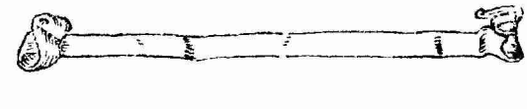
The casual traveler in Japan, whatever his political bias, soon becomes an undaunted Romanticist in the presence of the beauty and charm of that country. I, for example, live in China; what is more, I live in North China under the shadow of the towering walls of Peking. Every time I go into the "City" I pass that hotel on the Hatemen street where the Japanese plots are said to be hatched and to emanate. I teach in a school which is supposed to be an eyesore to the Japanese about us; I talk to people of all political complexions and affiliations and there is only one story, one zeal which unites them all—a distrust and a fear of Japan. It is not hate; it is not violent, and it is coupled with a feeling of helplessness, but it is there and permeates all.

But what happens to one after a few months in Japan? The haunting loveliness of it almost conquers my soul. I can even understand the extravagant adjectives of a Pierre Loti and the obsessions of a Lafcadio Hearn. The truth is that the Japanese at home is a fine fellow, however truculent his ronins may be abroad. He gains in his natural setting and in his own costume, and his women fit into the picture to perfection. It may be even that the greenness of Japan and its woods and water are soothing after the brown barrenness of China. Certain it is that few can resist a "Kultur" (I use the term in its scientific sense) whose dignity, intensity and patriotic idealism, whose intrinsic artistry, conservatism and social adhesion make a nation where China is but a jumble of family interests. The melody persists, ringing in one's ears after months of absence.

We are all of us inborn Romanticists. We love form and color, we love lights and music; we love a setting which emotionalizes us. And we love to go back to the past, to dwell in worlds we have never seen and to idealize what never was in bygone ages. So we close our senses to the odor of the rice fields and to the squat women working there; we overlook the bad manners of our fellow-travelers in the trains and we fail to see the import of the dreadnoughts and of the German prisoners of war riding side by side with the Japanese officers, discussing, perhaps, the beauties of Goethe and Cubist art. We turn instead to gather glimpses of a land which never is and never was save in our fancy; a land which, if our fancy could make it real, would be a "never-never" land, without "Realpolitik," without growing industrialism, without the sharp contrasts of its large cities, a medieval land sunk in the unconstructive feudalism of the Middle Ages and never rising from the ruck of the past.

This romantic Japan which we reconstruct for ourselves is a fiction, however pleasant. To be just to Japan we must take her as she is and not let her intriguing beauty blind us to her real worth, her purposes and her abilities. Every bit of flavor from the Orient has in Occidental lands a something super-exotic; we who live in the Orient must see clearly what the Orient really is. We must allow Japan her place in the sun and must see her as in a transition, in just such a transition as Dickens saw the United States, though he saw no beauty, only people who infringed his copyrights. It was our first Minister to Japan who pointed out that Japan was semi-civilized: to-day the transition has begun. If we persist in Romanticizing her, Japan will never seem real in our eyes.

G. H. Danton.



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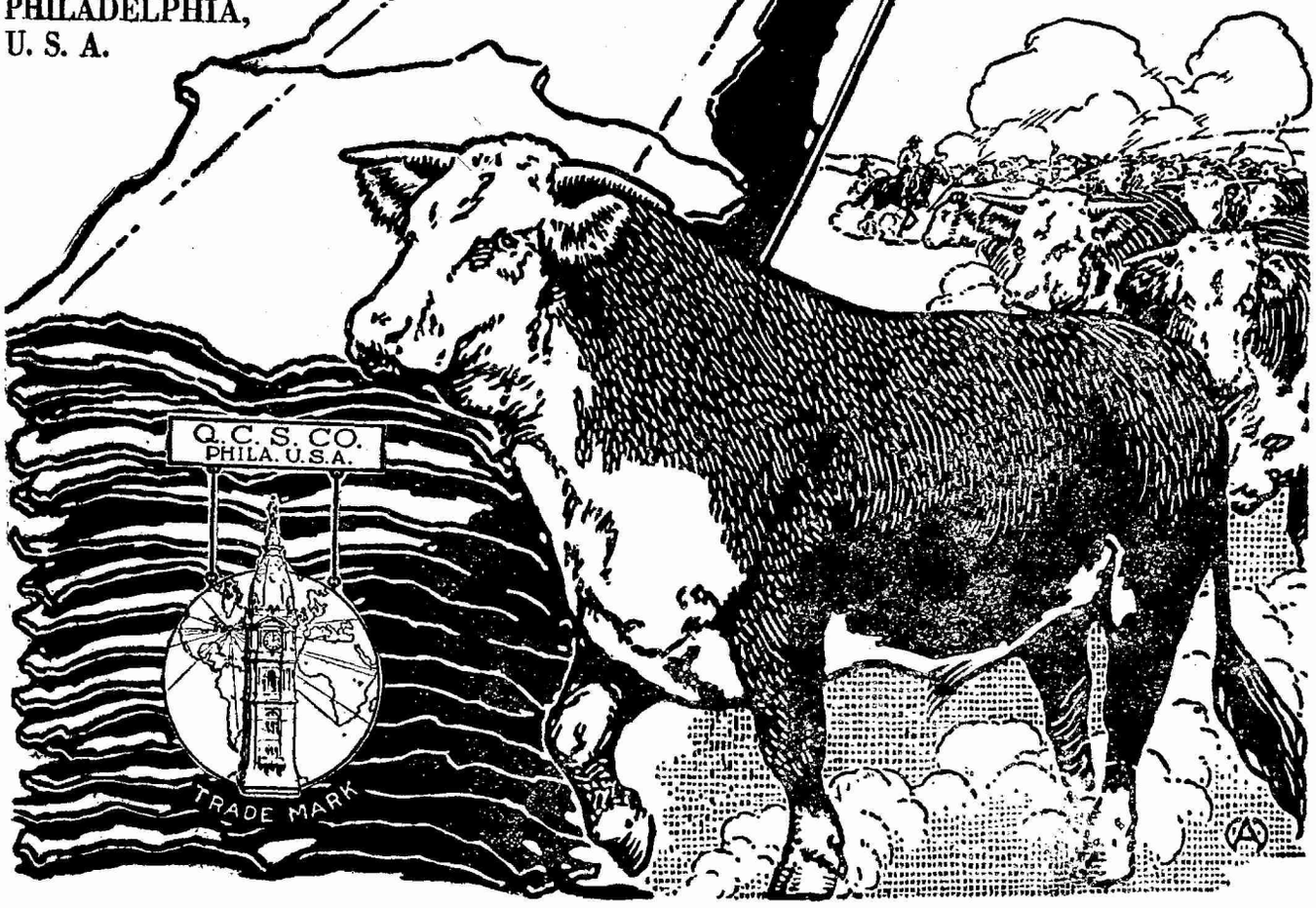

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Men and Events

Suit was commenced in the British Supreme Court last Monday by the Shanghai Municipal Council against S. A. Hardoon to collect taxes on a lot of land registered in his name.

The s. s. *Colombia*, which sailed May 30 for southern ports, had on board 500 tons of silver bars, consigned from the U. S. Government to the authorities at Manila.

A telegram from London states that Sir Charles Addis, the London manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been recommended for appointment as a member of the Court of the Bank of England.

Robert F. Fitch, D. D., of Hangchow, who is secretary of the Hangchow City Evangelistic Committee, will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon, June 2, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. There will be special music.

A German resident was fined $10 at the Shanghai Mixed Court last Monday for having hit two Portuguese lads with a horsewhip. The evidence disclosed the fact that the latter had been annoying the former's two prize goats with a peashooter.

The *New York Sun* recently conducted a symposium in which leading authors were asked to state which author's writings during the year they had found the most interesting. Bernard Shaw's reply was as follows: "The most interesting new writer of the past twelve months has been Sir Douglas Haig. President Wilson is an old hand."

A special train will leave Shanghai North to-morrow (Sunday) at 8.30 a. m. for Henli, where the Shanghai Rowing Club's annual regatta will take place during the day. The return express will leave Henli at 19.15 the same evening, reaching Shanghai North at 20.30. Great interest is being taken in the nine events which are to be run, the final being a motor boat race.

American papers make mention of the fact that Miss Maria Jones of Polo, Ill., who had donated $18,000 towards the erection of buildings for the Nanchang (China) Academy, has received word of the dedication of the first building at a cost of $40,000, the balance having been received from other sources. This school was started in 1907, and has fifteen teachers and nine class rooms, in addition to dormitories to accomodate 120 boys.

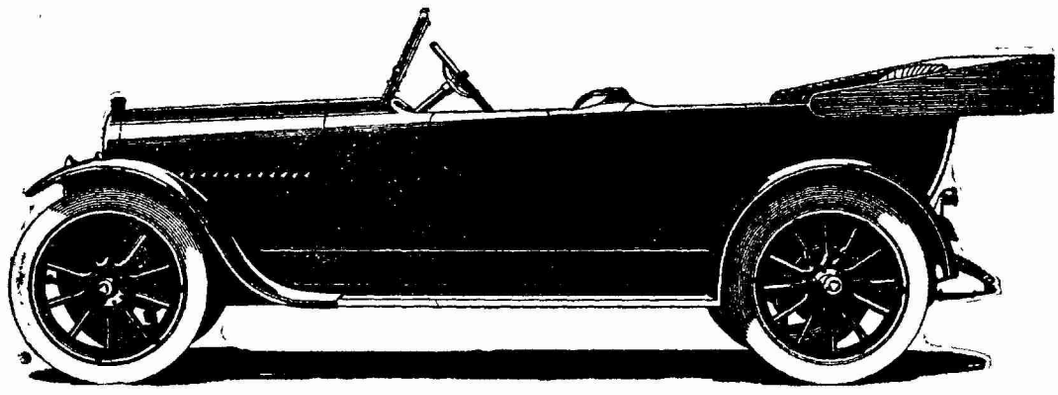
Howard E. Cole, one of the directors of the Standard Oil Co., who it will be remembered spent some time in China last year, made a speech at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the middle of last month, dealing with the work done by the "Socony" in regard to the selection and training of young men for its Asiatic service, and pointing out what satisfactory results had been realized from this work. The report of his speech in the American commercial journals occupied more than a column.

Between acts at the performance of *La Fille de Madame Angot* at the Lyceum Theater last Tuesday, Judge Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, speaking at the request of the Red Cross chairman, in a few well-chosen words expressed the profound appreciation of the American Red Cross Committee and the American community of Shanghai for the assistance rendered by their French allies in the Red Cross drive. He mentioned that America's friendship for France is historic and of long standing, antedating even the tri-color.

X. P. Wilfley of St. Louis, Mo., a brother of Lebbeus R. Wilfley, former judge of the U. S. Court for China, has been appointed by the Governor of Missouri to fill the unexpired term in the United States Senate of the late W. J. Stone. The newly-appointed Senator, who was formerly principal of the Sedalia (Mo.,) High School, has announced that he will be a candidate at the next election to succeed himself when the term of the present appointment expires, and it is interesting to note that the Secretary of State who issued the commission was formerly one of his pupils. Mr. Wilfley, in a speech following upon his appointment, pledged himself to a whole-hearted support of the war and of the war policies of President Wilson.

In an official announcement of the American Government on April 23 it was stated that the government had under consideration a plan to re-arrange the method of financing the Allies in the war. It was stated that in future the U. S. Government probably will handle the matter of extending financial aid directly to France, Italy and the other Allies instead of extending the credit through Great Britain as in the past. Oscar T. Crosby, the representative of the Inter-Allied Council, is now discussing the new plan with Secretary McAdoo. The total credit extended to the Allies by the United States up to April 27 was approximately G.$5,288,850,000, which was distributed as follows: Great Britain,

Qualities that Win are Qualities you Appreciate



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Consuls-General Sammons and Cunningham Urge Harder Work

Before their departure for the United States Sunday, May 26, on well-earned vacations, American Consuls-General Sammons of Shanghai and Cunningham of Hankow, spoke in favor of greater activity in China on the part of American firms engaged in business in this country. They were entertained at a farewell luncheon on Saturday, May 24, by the American Association of China. Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China presided at the meeting, which was attended by about a hundred Americans. In his address, Consul-General Cunningham urged American firms to establish agencies for their companies in Hankow in order that they might be nearer the sources of supply in both selling Chinese products in America and in selling American products in China, "because" said Mr. Cunningham, "other nations are doing this, and Americans must be on the job if they hope to hold the great advantage that they now enjoy in China's trade." American imports to Hankow in 1917 amounted to sixteen per cent of the total and last year Hankow's exports to the United States amounted to $23,000,000. Consul-General Sammons also emphasized the importance of greater activity. He cited figures showing that China's exports last year amounted to G. $155,000,000, an increase of G. $62,500,000 over the year before, and of the amount G. $77,000,000 went from Shanghai. He stated that in the past ten years the foreign trade of Shanghai had increased thirty-three and one third per cent. Continuing, he said: "Shanghai is destined to become one of the very few of the great trade points of the world and it behooves us to make effort to prepare for that time. We should increase the port facilities and each man here can contribute toward the betterment of those facilities by taking an active interest in their development. To-day in China is the day of great opportunity for the young man and I feel that the American community will make great strides." Consul-General Sammons plans to return to Shanghai in the autumn.

Americans to Celebrate July 5 With Dance at Town Hall

The special committee of the American community of Shanghai appointed several weeks ago to consider plans for an appropriate celebration of July 4, has recommended that a general dance at the Town Hall on the evening of July 4 be held, to which all Americans, as well as all members of the Allied community, will be invited. The special committee that will have charge of the dance is composed of the following: Carl Seitz, chairman, A. S. Goldsmith, J. B. Powell, Major C. P. Holcomb and G. J. Petrocelli. The committee has been empowered to appoint others to assist them. Although the definite plans for the dance have not yet been outlined, it is understood that the admission will be Mex. $5.00 which will include supper and refreshments to be served during the evening. The hall will be appropriately decorated and all funds remaining after expenses are paid will be devoted to American War Relief Funds. The committee is planning for an attendance of at least 1,000 at the function.

Millard's Review Offers Prize for Best Essay

MILLARD'S REVIEW has offered a prize, consisting of a G. $50 Liberty Bond, to the student in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri who writes the best essay on the subject:

"Why Every American Newspaper Man Should Make a Special Study of China and of the Problems of the Pacific as they Affect America and the Future Peace of the World."

The judges in the competition will be Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister at Washington, Rollo Ogden, editor of the *New York Evening Post*, and Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. The formal announcement of the prize was made on April 23 at a general meeting of the students and faculty of the School of Journalism. Dean Williams, in referring to the prize, said: "It seems to me that this will do much toward stimulating an interest in what I regard as one of the vital problems of the near future, the relations toward the Oriental lands of the United States. It is my earnest hope that this prize will be, as I expect it to be, of real service in promoting better international relations."

Americans in Shanghai Observe Memorial Day

Memorial Day, May 30, was observed in Shanghai this year on the part of the American community by ceremonies at the Bubbling Well cemetery in the morning and a flag raising at the Shanghai American School in the afternoon. Addresses by Bishop F. R. Graves of St. John's University and Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China were features of the two services. The American Company, S. V. C., preceded by the Municipal Band, marched from the Race Course at 8:30 to the cemetery, where several hundred Americans and their Allied friends assembled. Judge Lobingier had charge of the ceremonies, and in addition there were present M. F. Perkins, acting American Consul-General, and the Consular staff; Rev. Hykes of the American Bible Society; Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University; Major C. P. Holcomb of the U. S. Court for China; and representing the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Major Trueman, Major Pilcher, Captain Canning and Captain Godfrey. President Wilson's Memorial Day proclamation was read by Judge Lobingier, and the Rev. H. E. Davis made the opening prayer, following which the Band played "Nearer My God to Thee." Bishop Graves then addressed the gathering. Following the Bishop's address the Band played "America" and the American Company then fired three volleys over the graves and "Taps" was blown.

In the afternoon the American University Club of China officially presented two American flags to the

Shanghai American School, which has an enrollment of about 175 students, all children of Americans in Shanghai and vicinity. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, and president of the American University Club, was master of ceremonies. The invocation was pronounced by Bishop Graves, after which the children sang "America." The flag was then raised and Judge Lobingier delivered an address on the subject of "Sources and Symbolism of Old Glory," (Judge Lobingier's address appears in full elsewhere in this issue). The Rev. Frank W. Bible of Hangchow, president of the School Board, then delivered a speech of acceptance, after which the students saluted the flag and sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

Women's Work

Chinese Girls to Give Pageant

Nearly 300 Chinese girls will take part in a pageant to be given on Saturday afternoon, June 1, at the Eliza Yates School, North Szechuen Road, at 4:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the physical directors and teachers of the School of Physical Education. The time of the story is about ten years ago, when a mandarin has been asked by the Empire to go abroad in the interest of studying the methods of Physical Education. During his trip he visits Russia, France, Spain, Holland, England, Sweden and America and secures information from these nations in regard to this work. On his return he is invited to the Governor's Yamen, where he relates his experiences and gives a *resume* of his trip. At this time the Chinese girls in costumes will represent the different countries. The people then awaken to the fact that the Chinese woman has been neglected in choosing her own vocation in life. It is ten years later that the mandarin visits the Normal School for Physical Education and observes some of the work that is being done by the Seniors, Juniors, and Freshman and realizes that China has made an advancement in her schools and methods, which is due to the coming of the Young Women's Christian Association to China.

This pageant marks the beginning of the graduating exercises to be given in the latter part of June, when nine Chinese girls will go out into schools in Shanghai and in the other provinces of China to share some of their training with their sisters. The girls now enrolled in the Normal School, do practice teaching, which is a part of their course, and in this way reach over 800 Chinese boys and girls in the schools of Shanghai. Some of the graduates are accepting positions in Government Schools while others will instruct in Normal Schools located in all parts of China.

Those having the pageant in charge are: Miss Ying Mei Chun, dean of the Physical school of Education, Miss Alice Huie, Miss Henriette Thomson, Miss Redo and Miss Boss. Mrs. E. L. Marsh is acting chairman of the Physical Committee of the National Committee. Moving pictures will be taken of the pageant.

"Women do Work Under Fire."

According to the London *Star* much of women's talent is wasted by keeping able women in sub-

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

—:o:—

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

05-031

MILLARD'S REVIEW will publish in May as a part of Volume IV, a complete index of all special articles and editorial comments that have appeared in the magazine since the first issue on June 9, 1917. Owing to the shortage of paper, this index will be supplied only to those who desire it for filing and reference purposes. Persons desiring a copy of the index should notify the office in writing at the earliest possible date, otherwise it will be impossible to supply it. The index is a part of the REVIEW and there will be no extra charge to subscribers who desire a copy.

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WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE GRAND HOTEL KALEE.

05-032

ordinate positions, and that women's organizations should be run entirely by women. All of the Red Cross work from the most advanced positions could be done entirely by women. From the Hon. Evelina Haverfield's own experiences with the Scottish Women's Transport Contingent on the Russia-Roumania front last year the girls were frequently under fire and continuously subjected to aeroplane raids. Two were decorated with the Gold Medal for Valor. "On an occasion when our camp in the Lobrudja was being bombed by aeroplanes, one of the drivers had just come out from under her car to get a certain tool when a bomb burst close to us with a tremendous detonation. She looked up at me with a laugh and said, 'I think the safest place is under my car,' proceeded to get her tool, and, getting under her car, worked calmly on.

"Another girl returned to a bombarded town in search of petrol, and what she secured enabled us to save our cars."

American College Club

The American Women's College Club gave a picnic supper at the home of Mrs. C. J. White on Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Shanghai Baptist College. This was the last meeting for the year and a pleasing program was given, after which they had their supper. The College Club voted to aid the Red Cross Drive.

Women and Events

A sale of work is announced, in aid of the Indigent Women's Workroom, at 5 North Soochow Road on Monday, June 3. The sale will be open all day.

According to a London paper a long letter from George Washington to Miss Fairfax, dated September 12, 1758, concerning his love for Mrs. Custis, whom he married in 1759, brought $760 at Sotheby's. It was bought by American agents.

Twenty-two women, representing nine different parties, are candidates for the Dutch Parlimentary elections on July 3.

A check for $61 from the Chinkiang Club has been received on behalf of the Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

America's Contribution to the War

By Putnam Weale, in the Shanghai Gazette

Without the United States the war would cease if not to-morrow morning at least within a week; for it is on American finance, American raw materials, and American manufacturing capacity that the power of the Allies is to-day based. It has been stated categorically by the Chancellor of the British Exchequer that failing the help of the United States a crisis would have come a year ago, for England had strained herself almost to breaking-point in financing the coalition directed against the Central Powers and the burden placed on her of maintaining international exchanges had become well-nigh intolerable. It is only with this fact shedding its light on the whole lurid scene that it is possible to win an adequate appreciation of the gigantic effort America is making, that effort, as in the case of England in 1914, necessitating the applied will

of the whole nation. Assuming that it will take the United States two years to prepare and place in battle-line the flower of her manhood, it will certainly not be before the spring of 1919 that any supreme effort will be possible; for although by late autumn there should be nearly two million Americans in France, no "knock-out" blow will be feasible until in munitions, in heavy artillery and in air-service America has reached the highest level it is possible for her, with her great manufacturing skill to attain. And the quickest time that can be done in has been proved to be two years. It will be in 1919 then that the theory on which the war is proceeding will be proved a military possibility or an impossiblity—and not before. For although elaborate calculations have been made, based on the last German offensive, regarding the exhaustion of German reserves, all such calculations are vitiated by the fact that the chance for making peace with Austria and the two weaker confederates, Bulgaria and Turkey, having been lost, the Central European *bloc*, which is really Mittel-Europa realized, has placed all its resources permanently at the disposal of Germany, who will be in a position to draw on their manhood to the last man for the coming struggle on the Franco-Belgian battlefield and who will try to add methodically for every American soldier who appears an Austrian or a Bulgarian. That is the prospect as it appears to-day.

The "Audacity" of the Chinese Students in Japan

Peking Correspondent to the P. & T. Times

The manner in which the Chinese students have been acting in connection with the Sino-Japanese Agreement is one that would not be tolerated in any other country. Whether they are right or wrong in the view they take of the new agreement does not enter into the discussion. That they, as school boys, for such they are, should have the audacity and impertinence to criticize the acts of the Chief Executive and the Government, and to have the power to force the President to receive their delegations and to exact from him the contents of the new instrument, is a matter of the greatest importance. In the first place it shows that they acknowledge no discipline; secondly it proves how weak the government is and what little control the educational authorities have over those whose studies they are supposed to direct.

These school boys who have hardly passed beyond the A. B. C. of their studies consider themselves capable of judging whether this or that action of the Government is right or wrong. How it is possible for them to know what is happening or with their immature intelligence and experience dare to pass an opinion on any question of moment is beyond the imagination of the foreign observer.

The Returned Students From Japan

From the Shanghai Gazette

Conservative estimates place the total number of Chinese students returned from Japan at 2,500. More are coming back by every available steamer. These students are closely watched by the Chinese authorities and their movements are strictly restricted not only in native cities but also in the foreign settlements where political meetings are forbidden. The utmost these students can presently do is to send out telegrams and printed matter to arouse the people and continue firmly to refuse to go back to Japan until they are quite sure that the new Chino-Japanese pact in its entirety in no way damages the prestige and sovereignty of China.

Meanwhile they have to find something to do. Many of them are offering themselves for any sort of work by which they can earn a living. A good many of them are willing to sell newspapers in the streets or even to become waiters until they can find means to resume their studies in some schools in China. Funds are being collected for the temporary support of these students and efforts are also being made to secure schooling accommodation for them.

Writing to the Vice-Minister of Education and the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu, Shu Su-yuan, superintendent of the Pootung Middle School, suggests that the funds appropriated by the Central Government as well as the Provincial Governments for the official students should be used—and this would be more than sufficient—for the expansion of high schools and colleges througout China to receive these returned students. It is believed that four-tenths of the students studying in Japan are government supported, and if the allowance for them is placed at $500 per year, which is a very conservative estimate, the total amount would be $700,000. The Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu is requested to pass a resolution in favor of this proposal; but it is feared to say that scheme will not be supported by Peking, which insists on sacrificing everything to please Japan.

America's Plans Discussed By Japan's Leading Commercial Paper

The report of America's control of the Siberian Railway may be a mere rumor, but a rumor like this is not without significance, says the *Chugai Shogyo* (Tokio). It is plain to everybody that America is planning for commercial and industrial expansion in the East in a most positive, if not aggressive, way. Though this country wishes to cooperate with America in the economic development of China and Siberia the natural interests of the two countries do not always coincide. The closer the cooperation the more fierce the rivalry becomes. It is imperative that this country see through the tendency of the American ambition and provide against it beforehand.

In the foreign traders' convention at Philadelphia held on April 19 last, the American business men discussed expansion programs. Five points are particularly noteworthy. First, they urged for the necessity of increasing investments. Second, they insisted on the development of shipping business in the Pacific and the necessity of the Government's control of it. They recommended that Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos shall be employed as seamen. Third, they proposed that American agents shall be sent to all places in the East, especially in China, to develop such neglected trades as the sale of kerosene oil, cigars and other articles that can be sold cheap and in great quantities. Fourth, they urged the necessity of organizing the system of trade by setting up efficient advertising agencies and communication channels. These were not the resolutions of the convention but were simply topics of discussion. They will, however, be put into effect sooner or later, says the editor. Germany is not the only menace, he concludes.

The Trade Possibilities of the Far East

BY M. A. OUDIN*
The General Electric Company of America

"We consider our interests in the Pacific Ocean as great now as those of any other Power and destined to indefinite development."

So spoke the great Secretary of State, John Hay, in an eloquent and inspiring address before the New York Chamber of Commerce on November 19, 1901.

Our commercial intercourse with China dates back about one hundred and twenty-five years, with Japan barely sixty years. Our sales to Japan were double those to China in normal times. The difference has been a constantly growing one, for our exports to China have decreased from the record of 1907, while those to Japan have steadily risen. One explanation is to be found in the instrumentalities through which we do our export business. For the most part they lend themselves to the successful merchandizing of our products and manufactures in countries possessing a highly industrial organization. A large part of the exports of manufactured articles is the result of no particular effort on the part of our exporters. Many of our manufacturers are dependent for the sales of their goods upon foreign agencies over which they attempt to exercise little or no control, and upon world conditions, of which they are profoundly innocent. In China, as in other countries rich agriculturally or possessing raw materials needed by the industrial nations, commercial rivalries of individual firms often shape themselves into the rivalry of commercial nations. An English firm may handle a complete line of American goods in London, but it is less likely to specialize in the same lines in the same way in Shanghai. We will find that foreign business houses prefer to handle the goods of their own nationals in such communities, for every sale of their country's products improves the politico-economic position of their government. The trading in consequence assumes a more competitive character and international jealousies are harder to overcome.

It follows from the foregoing that in order to obtain the best results commercial intercourse with China and the development of that country's market for American goods should be conducted by methods and means that are essentially American. Our nationals should be appointed as residential agents wherever possible, and if the business is of sufficient magnitude to warrant the expense, the establishment of sales offices with branches in the principal outports is recommended. The two most successful merchandising businesses in China are American owned. One supplies illuminating oil, the other an article of luxury, or necessity, just as one may regard the cigarette. But the price of each unit is a small fraction of a cent, so that it comes within the reach of nearly all the people. This last business has achieved success by means of an extensive and constant canvass of the vast territory, supplemented by a number of manufacturing plants. These two enterprises are monumental.

The other side of the picture is that there is a lack of American firms endowed with the vision and spirit of these concerns which carry out to-day the traditions of our early trade with the Far East. Our supremacy in the Pacific declined with that of our merchant marine; but our partial eclipse is a matter of more recent history.

England has not spared her capital or her genius in building up other nations and thereby helping to make herself great. For over a century her best men have gone forth to colonize her oversea lands and to locate in the great centers of trade and in the pioneer waste places. These worthy subjects have become exploiters and consumers of her products. Her specialists in engineering, manufacturing and business have aided and directed the employment of capital sent abroad in unrecorded millions. The establishment of enterprises in this manner has supplemented, as well as stimulated, a corresponding trade with the home country.

Germany ranked next to England in the employment of capital abroad, usually borrowed at that, and in the emigration of her specially trained nationals. She sent out more specialists of the commercial than of any other type. German colonies have greatly aided in the distribution of German made goods for they are both importers and consumers of the home products. German exporters took the position that the establishment of factories abroad that competed with home industries was unwise and so they pursued the plan of founding on a large scale mercantile houses in all the principal counties. Dumping and other questionable practices were followed which had in view destruction or limitation of foreign competition and manufacturing.

America is not represented abroad by capital investments commensurate with her wealth. It is a problem in our foreign trade to find a sufficient number of Americans typical of our best home elements who are willing to live outside the United States and to make the furthering of our export trade their life's vocation. The consquence is that the American colonies in many foreign countries are small in numbers and constantly changing but relatively effective in developing markets for our products.

Japan is worthily represented by bankers, merchants and business men in many countries, but until the present war, which has brought unparalleled prosperity to the country, was handicapped by the lack of capital. She will also lack for many years trained specialists in mechanical and engineering lines and industrial experience, as compared with the great commercial nations.

Capital is one of the greatest needs of China. By means of it undertakings may be carried out, such as, for instance, the development of certain elementary resources, mining and agriculture; the building of railroads, which will open up vast inaccessible and fertile lands and which by connecting remote parts of the republic will stabilize the government; and finally, loans to banks for the reformation of the currency, which will facilitate and simplify the operations of commerce and trade.

As these undertakings are national in character, we should expect to find, and as a matter of fact we do find, governments supporting and often directing the financial transactions of their nationals. This is in accordance with the modern concept of a powerful

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*Extracts from an address before the National Foreign Trade Convention Catincinnati (Ohio, U. S. A.) April 19, 1918.

State, which is that of a community of men making business in such a way as to achieve with the smallest effort the highest economic effect. As the government of the State is the expression of the State, it has to take part in these transactions.

The German Government has done this with the same efficiency that it has bestowed upon its military establishment, the sole object of which, as we now see, is to gain the economic mastery of the world. As for Japan, it is difficult often to distinguish between what are private and what are official ventures, and back of private venture abroad is the protection of the government. England does more than support the commercial interests of its nationals in foreign countries. It is to an increasing degree becoming a partner in their transactions. Our traditional policy is opposed to government assistance of the kind given by other governments to the foreign interests of their nationals.

In the past ten years there has been a tendency to depart from the policies relating to the expansion of our foreign trade, as advocated by John Hay. These policies have been regarded as possessing to-day a somewhat strong flavor for the American palate. They presuppose a determined economic stand in our international relations; they urge the maintenance by the United States of a strategical position in the South Sea Islands, the Philippines and the Far East, and their basic principal is that the American Government should encourage and protect legitimate American enterprise abroad by every possible means.

Criticism of these policies on the ground that they are out of joint with the times is hardly justified in the light of the present economic activities of the principal belligerents and of contemporary political thought in Europe. We must not blind ourselves to the fact that the pressure of economic necessity is the cause of nearly all wars. The present war is no exception.

There never was a greater need for sagacious and cautious statesmanship and for enlightened public knowledge of world politics than in the present crisis of our country. So long as our people are unaccustomed to think in international terms, American interests will be frequently set aside for a supposedly greater gain in some other and less material direction.

Applying to our Far Eastern problems some of the principles already enunciated, the significance of Hay's Oriental policy becomes apparent. As conceived by him, its main object was the preservation of that great and marvelously rich territory for the legitimate outlet of American capital and labor and the activities of American ingenuity and business. Hay was convinced that the welfare of his country and its future prosperity demanded that our equal commercial and political rights in Eastern Asia should not be qualified.

Any deviation from this fixed policy would for the time being curtail our business activities and injure our economic position and interests in the Pacific Ocean and its bordering lands.

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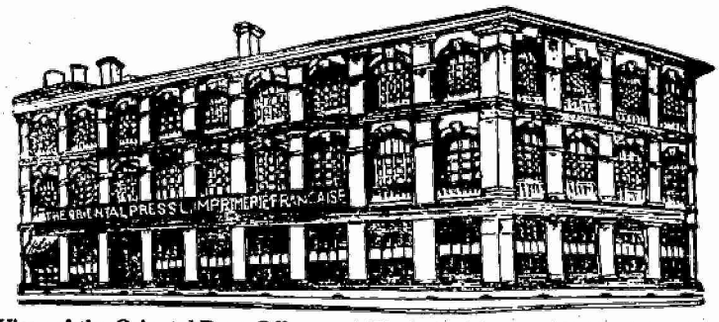

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If this is so, there is the greatest significance in the passage of the Webb Export Trade Act. Designed to facilitate the transaction abroad of all lines of American business, including the sale of raw materials and even the execution of construction contracts, there is no question that this new legislation is calculated to aid, especially, the marketers of small specialties.

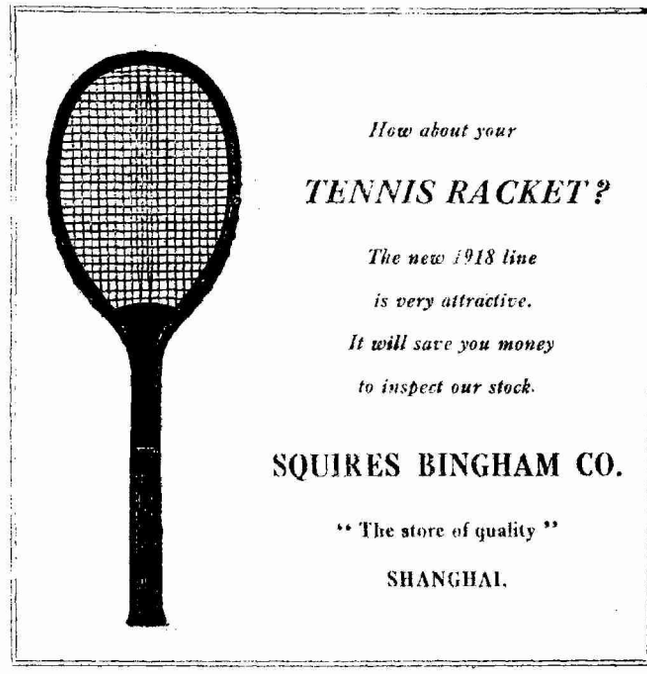
It is undoubtedly true that a number of the most notable successes thus far recorded in American export trade have been attained with specialties. But the fact remains that there have thus far been introduced to foreign prospects only a fraction of the products of American inventive genius that might be expected to appeal. For the smaller operators in the field of novelty production, the passage of the Webb Act should be prolific of opportunity. It does not supply him with capital, but it does the next best thing, it enables him to join hands in salesmanship with other small operators in competing or noncompeting lines.

Almost without exception the American specialties that have become strongly entrenched in foreign markets—the hand cameras, sewing machines, typewriters, safety razors, talking machines, etc.—have been implanted by selling organizations that had the benefit of ample financial resources. Small manufacturers of specialties, lacking the capital to undertake such sales campaigns singlehanded, have been virtually barred from the export trade except via the channels of commission houses. Under the Webb Act, cooperation in demonstrational work and in the maintenance of distributive machinery will be possible, with each participating manufacturer bearing his proportionate share of the expense.

The common impression is that the chief boon conferred by the law is the extension to American manufacturers of the privilege of maintaining joint selling agencies abroad. This is essentially correct, but there is an expectation that, in the case of specialties, there will be opportunity for closer cooperation than would result merely from employment of a common selling agent. It is the impression that the idea of a common selling agent is well adapted for staples and raw materials such as cotton, lumber, etc., but that in the case of manufactured articles, and particularly manufactured articles that do not sell themselves but have to be pushed, some more ambitious form of sales effort will be necessary. It is anticipated that in many instances this will take the form of an export corporation in which the cooperative companies will be merely stock-holders. This type of sales structure is contemplated, for example, by a number of typewriter interests that are planning to take advantage of the new opportunities. In this particular instance there is no contemplation of sales on commission, but instead the export corporation will purchase its goods outright under annual contracts whereby each participant will furnish a certain amount.

Although the passage of the Webb Act was prompted mainly by solicitude for the small manufacturer, the cooperation it encourages should mean a saving of money for large operators. In the case of a large electrical contract that was pending in Chile just prior to the outbreak of the war, three American concerns submitted three distinctive plans, each having involved considerable expense in the preparation. At the same time a German electrical concern presented in competition a plan and specification. To be sure, this one German plan involved, so it was said, an outlay of $60,000, but it represented the composite proposal of all the German firms and doubtless involved an outlay below the aggregate expense of the American bidders. Similarly in Buenos Aires, the Germans were to be found operating with a single staff, while American interests such as the General Electric, the Westinghouse and the Allis-Chalmers had each its separate organization.

The whole purpose of the Webb Act is not to enable American traders to introduce any innovations in international sales practice, but merely to square American practice with that of European exporters which has found its most effective exemplifications in the German cartel—a form of concentration that we are assured that the Teutons plan to use even more intensively after the war. The European trend was well indicated recently by Edward N. Hurley, of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, who, recalling his European business experiences, remarked: "Ten or fifteen years ago, in buying enameled ware or electrical goods in Germany, we could get forty firms to bid on



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the contract, but later we got but one. Years ago, in buying woolen goods in England, we could get bids from 200 firms. Latterly we could get bids from only five."

One of the best illustrations that can be cited of the need that is hoped to meet by means of the Webb Act is found in the situation that exists, or rather that existed until the responsibilities of war became heavy, in the cement industry on the Atlantic Coast. There are twenty-two cement manufacturers in this territory, of which only three are large enough to warrant independent effort for export business. Even before the Webb Act was introduced eleven of the nineteen smaller corporations had agreed to enter into an export organization. Pending the passage of the bill that has lately become a law preliminaries had progressed to the point where an export manager had been selected and salesmen had been engaged. Presumably the Portland Cement Export Company will be in a position to push its campaign as soon as the war is ended, if not before. The plan in this instance calls for a company selling only for export purposes and having comparatively small capital. Each one of the member companies subscribes for a pro rata amount of stock, determined in proportion to its shipments for three years, and whatever export sales are made will be prorated among the companies in proportion to their subscriptions. Financing of the enterprise would be accomplished to some extent by the expedient of giving the export company whatever time for its payments that might be deemed advisable.

Manufacturers who are moved to undertake export operations under the new status may derive some suggestions as to ways and means from the experience of the National Paper & Type Company, which has been engaged solely in the export business for some eighteen years past and operates practically upon a cooperative basis. This firm has had particularly extensive experience with the German ruse of prorating or absorbing losses in an effort to capture or hold a foreign market. It has, on occasion, faced a German price cut as deep as thirty-three and a third per cent in the export field—the precise form of commercial strategy which it is claimed that American manufacturers can hope to meet only when their resources have been pooled. Incidentally, it may be noted that the company, which sells the Latin-American territory exclusively, spending as much as $400,000 a year to place its line of perhaps one thousand different articles, makes no bones of the fact that its export profits have come almost entirely from patented articles and from specialties.

U. S. Import Restriction List No. 2.

The following announcement is made by the U. S. War Trade Board:

No Import Licenses for shipments made after May 13, 1918, will be granted for articles on this List, except as specifically herein provided. These provisions authorize the importation of the specified articles *only when the goods originate* in one of the countries designated in the particular provision covering such article, and do not permit the importation of goods originating in other countries, but coming through such designated countries.

Licenses for the following articles may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada:

101. Lime.
102. Talc and soapstone.

Licenses for the following article may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada and Newfoundland:

103. Shellfish (Does not include canned meat from Japan).

Licenses for the following article may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada and Mexico:

104. Molybdenum.

Licenses for the following article may be granted only for shipments coming from Cuba and West Indies:

105. Tobacco leaf.

Licenses for the following article may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada, Mexico, Newfoundland and Scandinavia:

106. Fish, fresh, cured or preserved.

Licenses for the following article will not be granted for shipments from European countries, but

may be granted for shipments from all other countries:

107. Animal oils.

Licenses for the following articles will be granted only for shipments coming overland or by lake from Canada, or coming overland from Mexico:

108. Aloxite and boro-carbone.
109. Borax.
110. Cement for building purposes.
111. Chloride of lime.
112. Cyanide of soda.
113. Dairy products.
114. Ferromanganese and spiegeleisen.
115. Lead.
116. Magnesite.
117. Meat products and preserved meats.
118. Paraffin.
119. Pumice.
120. Starch.
121. Stone and manufactures thereof.

Licenses for the following articles will be granted only for shipments coming: (a) overland or by lake from Canada; (b) overland from Mexico; (c) as return cargo from European countries, and then only when shipped from a convenient port and when loaded without undue delay;

122. Argols or wine lees.
123. Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured.
124. Baskets of wood, bamboo, straw, or compositions of wood.
125. Cork, unmanufactured, and manufactures thereof.
126. Edible substances not specifically provided for in the tariff scheduless.
127. EGGS, DRIED, FROZEN, PREPARED OR PRESERVED, AND YOLKS OF EGGS.
128. Fans.
129. Fuller's earth.
130. Furniture.
131. Furs and manufactures thereof. (Does not include fur hats, fur not on skin prepared for hatter's use, nor raw sealskins from Uruguay.
132. Glass and glassware. (Does not include lenses, opera and field glasses, optical instruments, spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, snrveying instruments, telescopes, microscopes, and plates or disks for use in the manufacture of optical goods).
133. Glue and glue size.
134. Glue stock and raw hide cuttings.
135. HAIR, HUMAN, and MANUFACTURES THEREOF.
146. Horsehair, artificial and manufactures thereof.
137. Indigo, synthetic.
138. Ivory, animal, and manufactures thereof.
139. Licorice root.
140. Moss and seaweed.
141. Paper and manufactures thereof. (Does not include books and other printed matter.
142. Paper stock, crude. (Does not include include wood pulp).
143. Straw and grass, unmanufactured, and manufactures thereof.
144. Tea waste, siftings or sweepings.
145. Vanilla beans.

Licenses for the following article may be granted from any country, but only for shipment coming as deck cargo or coming on vessels unfit for essential imports:

146. Quebracho Wood.

All outstanding licenses to import the above articles from any country, from which, under this announcement, licenses for such article will not be granted, shall expire and become void unless ocean shipment thereunder is made on or before May 13, 1918.

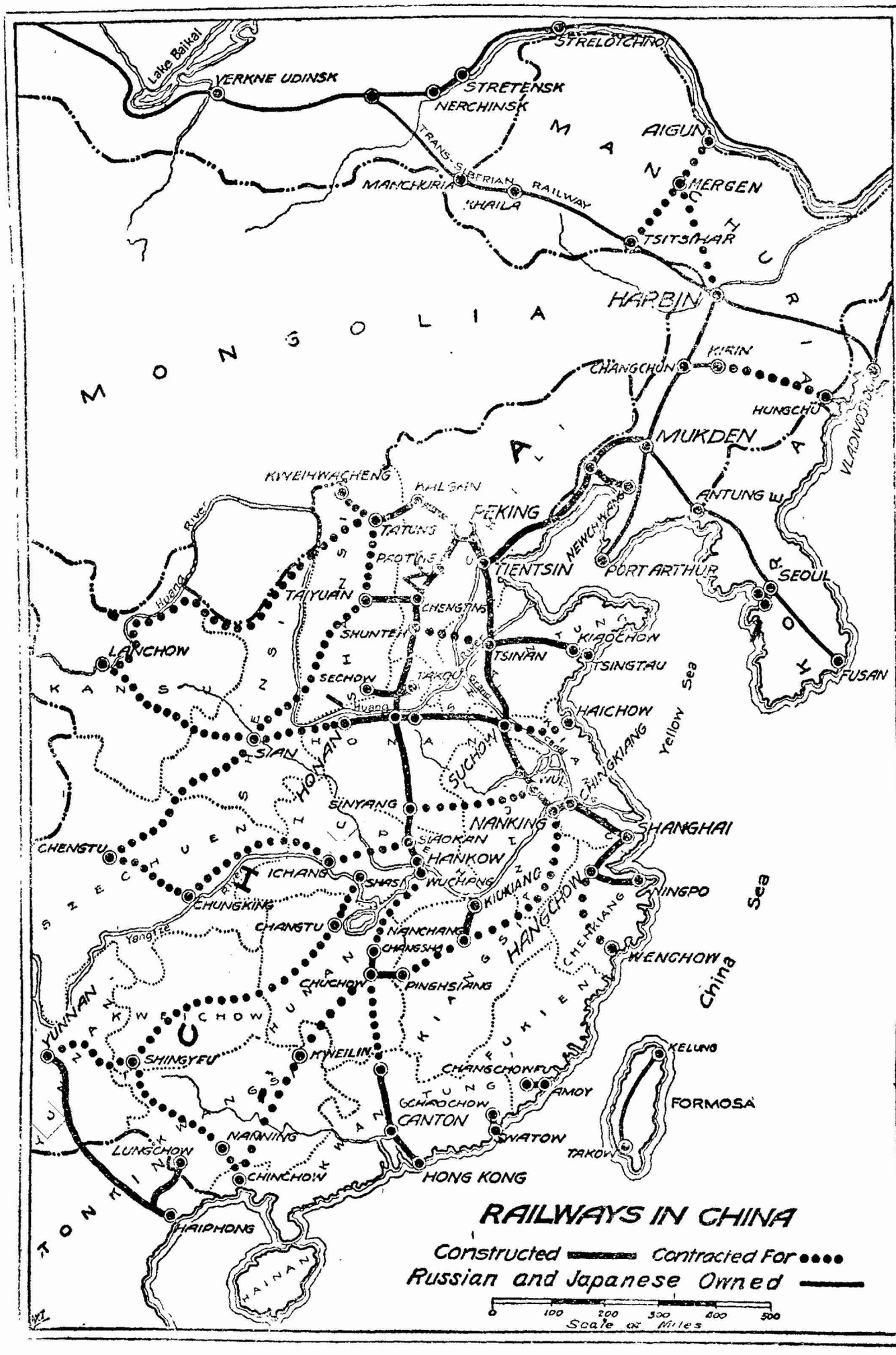
A Japanese Tobacco Monopoly

Experts have stated that China will become one of the largest producers of tobacco providing that she adopts up-to-date methods and that it is like to be a great source of wealth to her in the future. I am in a position to state (writes the Peking correspondent of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*) that this source of future wealth is to be allowed to slip out of her hands. Like a certain Biblical character she is selling her birthright for a mess of pottage. To meet the heavy military expenses with which she is faced China is now negotiating for a loan, but it will not appear as a military loan, but will be raised under the pretence of reorganizing the Wine and Tobacco Revenue and improving the production and manufacture of tobacco. According to the negotiations, which have been carried on for some time past, a separate organ is to be established on lines similar to the Salt Gabelle. This new organ is to be under the control of the Japanese. Its functions will be to control the planting, production, manufacture and sale of tobacco as well as to control the revenue derived from this bureau. It will be thus seen that the Japanese will secure practically a monopoly, and although it may go under another name that is what it means. The East Asia (Tobacco) Company which is at present operating in Manchuria, and is to a certain extent connected with the Government monopoly in Japan, will be in a unique position to control the tobacco output of this country. This company is the strongest competitor of the British American Company in China. Although it is stated that this new organ will be established on lines similar to the Salt Gabelle, there is a great difference. Alien hands will have the working of the whole business in their hands, besides controlling the revenue and the sale of the output. It must also be remembered that if this agreement is signed it will be in opposition to the terms under which the Chicago Loan of five hundred thousand gold dollars was signed, the Wine and Tobacco Revenue being given as security. The Bank Industrielle also furnished China with a loan which is partly secured on the Wine and Tobacco revenue. Tsao Ju-lin is responsible for the negotiations in his position as Minister of Finance. The greatest secrecy is being observed for it is feared that if the terms are made public before signature that it will result in several protests being made. As the negotiations have not reached anywhere near a final stage yet, it is possible that the Chinese Government will be asked to what extent they intend to hand over a monopoly of a revenue which has been already hypothecated to other Powers.

Commercial and Financial Notes

L. Everett of Shanghai, vice-president and general manager for the Far East of Struthers & Dixon, Inc., ship agents and operators, has opened offices in Manila and has announced that four big sailing vessels of the company will be used in Pacific trade. The first left San Francisco on March 9. The *Monongahela* leaves San Francisco late this month, and will be followed by the *Parahoc* and the *Moshulu*. The ships allotted by the Federal board have a tonnage capacity of 20,000 tons and preference will be given to cocoanut oil and hemp from the Philippines for cargo. The head offices of the company are in San Francisco.

The *Official Bulletin* of the U. S. Government for April 20 announced that A. Mitchell Palmer, the American Alien Property Custodian, has taken over the Bosch Magneto Company, a German concern that has been doing an extensive business not only in the United States but abroad. The capital stock of the business is G. $25,000 and the estimated value of the property is G. $5,000,000. At the beginning of the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MERGEN
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TSITSIHAR
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MONGOLIA
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MUKDEN
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KIYEHWACHENG
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FORMOSA
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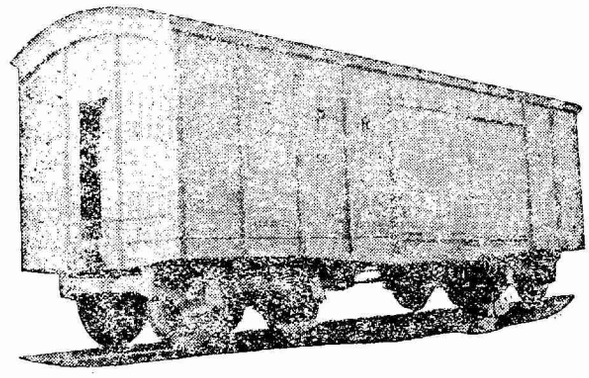
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT



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Growth of Railroads in China

CHINA has an area of about 4,300,000 square miles — about one and a half times the area of continental United States, exclusive of Alaska. Its population is estimated to be about 400,000,000. In all this vast extent of country and with this great population there were in 1916 only some 6,000 miles of railroads. Something over 2,000 miles more are under construction and still eight or nine thousand more are projected. About half the 6,000 miles actually constructed are owned by the Government and the rest by the Provinces and by private concerns.

Lack of money from the various powers that formerly assisted it so materially has been the greatest obstacle in the way of China's railway expansion in the last year or two. American capital represented by the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Co. entered the field of railway construction in China in 1916. This company was allotted 1,100 miles of lines in various sections of the country, some of which has since been substituted for other lines. The activity of this company has been practically the only railway building in China of late, although many improvements on other lines have been made.

The development of railways in China has brought with it an increase in modern rolling stock and accommodations. During the calendar year 1915 (the latest available data thus classified) the value of railway carriages, wagons, locomotives and tenders (together with tramcars, which are included in the statistics) was $1,637,545, which was furnished by foreign countries in the following proportions—Russia 65 per cent, United States 15 per cent, United Kingdom 14 per cent, Japan 5 per cent and others one per cent. Railway materials, including sleepers, were supplied during the same year in the following proportions—Japan 48 per cent, United Kingdom 30 per cent, United States 12 per cent, Russia 6½ per cent and others 3½ per cent. The total value of these imports was $2,112,166.

Concluded on next page

(*Concluded from previous page*)

The extent of the import trade in railway materials is also further shown by the following figures:

Materials	Quantity		Value	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
Railway and street cars	.....	.....	$355,815	$443,650
Locomotives and tenders	.....	.....	1,073,824	11,750,942
Sleepers (number)	1,694,001	1,746,571	952,847	1,552,874

Among the principal roads owned and operated by the Chinese Government, the increase in the 1916 receipts over the 1915 figures was as follows: Peking-Hankow line, $4,000,000 (Chinese currency, with Chinese dollars equal at that time to about $0.63 United States currency, an abnormally high rate of exchange); Peking-Mukden line, $2,300,000; Tientsin-Pukow line, $2,400,000; and the Peking-Suiyuan (an extension of the Peking-Kalgan) line, $400,000. The first, second and fouth of these lines have been very remunerative practically since their completion, but the third, owing largely to political conditions, has lost money steadily. Another line—the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway—reported that its income from freight in 1915 amounted to $562,549 Mexican, which was somewhat below the estimated amount—a shortage said to be due to the falling off in imports of foreign goods as a result of war prices, to the suspension of train service for a considerable period of time and to an increase in taxes on rail freight.

Other important lines in China are the Supingkai-Chongchiatun Railway from Chengchiatun, Manchuria, to Kailu in Eastern Mongolia; the Yunnan Railway, of whose total length of 534 miles only 289 miles are in China; and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway; and the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Co. will construct roads in a number of different routes.

The opportunity for the United States to grasp the trade involved in supplying and maintaining these railroad routes is evident and several competitors appear to be out of the field, at least for some time to come. The American trade is already noteworthy and can be increased very largely.—*W. W. Sniffin in the Scientific American.*

war the statement was made that the stock of the firm was entirely owned in the United States, but an investigation disclosed that it is owned by Robert Bosch and other residents of Germany. The business will now be operated to full capacity and the products placed at the disposal of the munitions committee of the Government.

With the rapidly increasing tonnage of merchant ships under the American flag the question of finding suitable officers and crews becomes more important every day, and the Sea Service Bureau of the United States Government has entered into arrangements with the various ship owners to place students on every ship possible. The shortage of seamen and licensed officers is illustrated in the case of the s. s. *Stanley Dollar*, at present under charter to the United States Shipping Board. The captain, having been unable to find sufficient Americans, last month signed on a number of Chinese, and as a result the Secretary of the American Sailors' Union sent a telegram of protest to Washington.

As has been remarked previously on several occasions, the trade between India and the United States, which previously to the outbreak of war was almost entirely done by way of Europe, owing to the fact that there were no direct shipping facilities between the United States and India, is now almost entirely carried across the Pacific, a considerable portion going to eastern states by way of the Panama Canal. One of the articles for which America, in common with other countries, is entirely dependent upon India, is that of gunny cloth, and it estimated that during the present year fifty million gold dollars' worth will be taken from India to the United States. As an example of how largely shipments of gunny cloth and bags loom up in the trans-Pacific shipping trade it may be mentioned that when the big freighter *Japan* arrived in San Francisco from Calcutta last month it had on board gunnies and cotton to a total of 8,000 tons, the majority being gunnies valued at more than two million gold dollars.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goodman; Stanley D. Wilson, Peking; W. W. Stefler, Peking; J. Satterwhite; W. du Brant Echappuro, Seoul; H. B. Keeler, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. Rigge; B. H. Morash, Yokohama; Miss Elliott, Tokio; Miss H. Elliot, Tokio; Miss J. M. Holmes, Tokio; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Stevens; C. D. Moser, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Filitis, Saigon; V. Dranca; M. D. Kelly; C. B. Williams, Jr; P. C. Elsom; Mrs. W. R. Fairweather, Hankow; G. T. Pargent, Hangchow; O. G. Strew; E. Alabaster, Hangchow; C. A. Lockhart, Seattle; P. Gristimee, Hongkong; Guteaman, Hongkong; A. L. Troy; Mrs. C. G. Alabaster, Hongkong; G. B. Springer, Nanking; J. Lauge, Keelung; J. de Villenfagne, Kobe; A. H. Beltham, San Francisco; Miss F. Perry, New York; H. Bostivick; San Francisco; F. W. Merritt, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: A. G. Whale, Kobe; Mrs. Paul Barentzen, Hankow; F. G. Harrison, Nanking; Mrs. M. Jones; Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. Ventura; Mr. and A. H. Raiden; Dr. T. H. P. Tayera; Mrs. A. Carvalhs; W. J. Martin; Miss R. Steelman; N. Vituchworsky, Harbin; J. Yaodymky; D. Mclora; N. Pokianoff, Dalny; Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Thomas, Peking; Mrs. B. Turnbull; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hunter Nanking; H. Pitterson; Marinotti, Yokohama; C. A. Paulder, U. S. A.; J. B. Runell; C. H. Teaff, New York; E. B. Waite, Local; G. H. Daniel; L. Olsen, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: E. Penskinsky, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Tserenstchikoff, Harbin; B. J. Smith; N. Tuska, San Francisco; Mrs. L. Penskinsky, Harbin; J. Burowsky, Harbin; Geo. T. Ramsay; C. A. Lockhert; Chan Ying Tang; M. T. Leang; N. Pokrassoff; C. O. Lemon, Hongkong.

New Books and Publications

Japan at the Cross Roads

Japan at the Cross Roads, by A. M. Pooley, late Exhibitioner of Clare College, Cambridge. London: George Allen & Walsh, Unwin, 40 Museum Street. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Mex. $7.00.

FEW countries have been productive of so much discordant testimony as Japan. Criticism has ranged from the most indiscriminate adulation to the most unmitigated condemnation. The truth of course lies somewhere between, but exactly where the line should be drawn is a matter of opinion and in some cases a matter of temperament. To some Japan by virtue of her qualities has before her a great and noble future; to others she is on the way to perdition. Mr. Pooley, in the book which has excited so much censure from the Japanophiles, believes that Japan is at the cross roads, and that her future rests upon the decision she takes now. The simile of pausing at the cross roads for a decision is not a very satisfactory one as applied to nations. In a sense every nation is at a cross road and is deciding each day on a line of policy having results for weal or woe. But nations never pause to consider the path that should be followed, because pause is impossible. Sometimes the path leads downwards into bogs and marsh, sometimes it leads upward or over pleasant undulations. But nations do not deliberately choose a certain road and follow it consistently. They are in great measure the result of conditions not consciously made by themselves and of pressure both from within and without over which they have little if any control. This is not to say, of course, that ideas have no influence, but even ideas are conditioned by circumstances. Japanese ideals have been often compared to those of Germany, and the explanation is not any innate wickedness but the influence of similar conditions. Germany was born anew in the political ferment of the mid-nineteenth century. Developing economically as the result of favorable conditions, she aspired to political strength, and as the result of two successive wars against neighbors believed to be strong but actually weak she became dominant on the continent of Europe. Japan had her rebirth at the Restoration. Foreign intercourse and improved methods of administration introduced from abroad gradually increased her economic strength, so that in a few decades her superiority to her unwieldy neighbor began to be evident. China was attacked over the issue of Korea, which Japan desired to control, and a country of 300 millions was beaten by a country of less than 50 millions. Japan profited both pecuniarily and in acquisition of territory. A second war—this time with an over-rated European Power—was similarly successful, and though Japan suffered pecuniarily she obtained what was desired even more—both territory and prestige. It was natural that in such circumstances Japan should aim at the hegemony of Asia as Germany aimed at the hegemony of Europe. But it would be difficult to show that at any one point either the nation as a whole or the statesmen representing the nation stood at the cross roads deliberating which path to take.

New Books

The Little that is Good, Stories of London and Glimpses of English Civilization, By Harold Bigbie..... $4.00
The Prisoner of War In Germany, By Daniel J.M. Carthy M.D. $4.00
Private Peat, His own Soldier Story, Every word true..... $3.00
Action, Stories from The Modern Navy, By John S. Margerison..... $3.00
Pincher Martin, O.D., By Traffail. $2.00
To Verdun from the Somme, By Harry E. Brittain..... $1.00
The Dwelling Place of Light, By Winston Churchill..... $3.00
A Sheaf of Bluebells, By Baroness Orczy..... $1.00

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This point is worth insisting upon because the position of Japan, both in her internal economy and her external relations, can only be properly understood if her history, her environment and her conditions are fully appreciated. The Japan which is revealed in Mr. Pooley's book is not very attractive; it does not show much resemblance in its ethics to Bushido as explained by Dr. Nitobe; but, given the conditions, the Japan of to-day, with its seamy side as opposed to the brilliancy of its outward adornment, was as inevitable as the external glitter of eighteenth-century England while the canker of bribery and corruption preyed upon its vitals. Mr. Pooley in successive chapters deals with Emperor Worship, Politics, Finance, Industry and Commerce, Social Conditions and Religion. His book was to have formed part of a larger work on Japan, which has been postponed till the end of the war. It suffers accordingly a lack of proportion, so that certain aspects of Japanese life receive stronger prominence than would otherwise be the case. Insufficient care has been shown when the book was passing through the press in making the changes necessary owing to the resignation of the Japanese Government, so that it is not always clear whether the present or the late Administration is referred to. It is to be regretted, moreover, that Mr. Pooley is so chary of giving his authorities. Many of

the circumstances he relates are new—at least to foreign readers—and it would be of interest to know whether they have reached him through private sources or are based on statements in Japanese books or periodicals that are accessible. This is the more necessary as some of the statements made by Mr. Pooley are inaccurate, and suggest hasty writing and insufficient verification. Incidentally it may be pointed out that a superfluous comma in one sentence is responsible for a reflection on the present Minister of Foreign Affairs which is not justified. The passage reads: "Baron Goto resigned from the Rikken Doshikai in 1914, previous to the exile of that party, as the result of the Oura election affair." The improper insertion of a comma after " party " changes the meaning of the sentence. Curiously, Mr. Pooley regards Inouye as the greatest statesman developed by Japan during the Meiji era, holding him to have been responsible for much that was credited to others. For this he makes out a good if not a convincing case, especially as regards Inouye's handling of foreign affairs, his skilful diplomacy in Korea, later overthrown by his successor Miura, his financial capacity, and his facility in inducing others to carry out a policy which he devised. Ito is regarded as a statesman of much inferior capacity to Inouye, an opinion scarcely justified by a consideration of the career and policies of the two statesmen as a whole. Mr. Pooley misinterprets Ito's opposition to the project of an Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1902. This was not due to any hostility to an alliance with Britain, but to a belief that if an alliance were made at that time the result would inevitably be war between Russia and Japan. So serious did he consider the danger that he obtained permission of the Emperor to go to St. Petersburg and make one last effort at an accommodation between the two countries—a journey that was brought to naught by the negotiation in London of the agreement with England being expedited by the Katsura Ministry, so that Ito arrived in Europe to find the treaty an accomplished fact. His anticipation proved accurate. Two years after the signature of the agreement Japan was at war with Russia.

From the references made above it will be seen that the book is not one long detraction of Japan, as might be inferred from the expressions used by some of the shocked Japan-eulogists. The criticism that may perhaps be made is that it dwells rather on the dark side of Japan to the exclusion of the other, and thus is not judicial in its general outlook. But this is due in large part to the extravagances of the eulogists, who refuse to recognise the existence of any dark side. In none of the criticisms that we have seen is there any attempt to call in question the statements made by Mr. Pooley or the evidence he adduces. The existence of wide-spread bribery and corruption to which he calls attention is ignored; or the critics beg the question by saying that Japan could not be so efficient if corruption were so wide-spread. Yet outside the Army and Navy efficiency is the very last quality which would be attributed to Japan by a competent observer. While there is so much " guidance of the press " both at home and abroad, a book like " Japan at the Cross Roads " will be necessary as a corrective. " When it is remembered," says Mr. Pooley, " that the correspondence of Reuter, Associated Press, the *Times*, *New York Sun*, Laffan, *Daily Telegraph*, and *Standard* were for years all supplied by foreigners directly employed by the Japanese in Government, or by Japanese in Government employ, then it is not difficult to imagine that the news was always *couleur de rose*. Again, in every Japanese Legation abroad was a Secretary whose sole duty was to supply pleasing copy to the reporters. In Tokio, attached to the Foreign Minister, was a Secretary to supply *couleur de rose* impressions to the local press and to visitors. Tourists, even famous men of letters, were personally conducted, supplied with carefully edited material, and in some cases with a guarantee for so many hundred copies of any proposed volume on Japan embodying the gratis subject-matter." We need only refer to the Supplements issued by the *Times* and the *New York Evening Post* supported by Japanese Government advertisements, and giving the most favorable estimate of Japan, irrespective of fact or probability, to suggest why critical work on Japan is apt to appear less judicial than if misconceptions had not been carefully cultivated, and the impression induced that Japan was in some marvellous way a super-nation. Mr. Pooley has given the less pleasing side with a force and wealth of illustration that renders his book a formidable indictment of a certain aspect of Japanese life. It is at least worthy of study as a corrective to the undiscriminating eulogists.—*Japan Chronicle.*

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings :

May 27, 1918, Cause No. 630, In re Estate of Cornelia Meyer Geerts, deceased; Claim of L. Y. Yamaguchi.
" 27, 1918, In re Admission to Bar of Oswald W. Gott, Jr., Committee report.
" 28, 1918, Cause No. 656, Henry Quelch v. Frank Fernandez; complaint.
" 28, 1918, Cause No. 657, John Layton Co. v. Carl Blomberg; petition; motion for restraining order; notice of motion.
" 29, 1918, Cause No. 618, In re Last Will and Testament of James Eldridge Gibson, deceased; petition; final account.
" 31, 1918, Cause No. 658, Wilhelmina C. Hawlley v. Edward D. Hawlley; petition.

Hearings :

May 27, 1918, Cause No. 642, Marco, Finkelstein & Co. v. The Barkley Company; argument on motion for continuance.
" 27, 1918, Cause No. 643, S. Heiman & Co. v. The Barkley Company; argument on motion for continuance.
" 27, 1918, In re Admission to Bar of Oswald W. Gott, Jr.; on motion for admission.
" 27, 1918, Cause No. 630, In re Estate of Cornelia Meyer Geerts, deceased; on claim of L. Y. Yamaguchi.
" 29, 1918, Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Company; on motion to modify judgment.

Judgments and Orders :

May 24, 1918, Cause No. 579, In re Estate of Grace M. Lucas, deceased; Commission to take depositions in Ohio.
" 27, 1918, In re application of Oswald W. Gott, Jr.; order.

May 31, 1918, Cause No. 642, Marco, Finkelstein & Co. v. The Barkley Co.; continued.
„ 31, 1918, Cause No. 643, S. Heiman & Co. v. The Barkley Co.; submitted.
„ 31, 1918, Cause No. 657, John Layton Co. v. Carl Blomberg.

Assignments for Hearing:

June 10, 1918, Cause No. 642, Marco, Finkelstein & Co. v. The Barkley Co., Inc.

CHINESE-AMERICAN CO., A CORPORATION, PLAINTIFF.
vs. WILLIAM H. TENNEY, DEFENDANT.
Filed May, 1918.

SYLLABUS

1. FOREIGN CORPORATIONS: *Conditions of doing business.* Whether the requirements of Sections 228 and 231, Ch. 786, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large are "suitable" and "necessary to execute the treaties," *quaere.*

2—: *Who may invoke.* Under the Federal doctrine it seems that such requirements may be invoked by the Government alone.

3. CONTRACTS: *Avoidance.* Where a party in his pleading "elects to avoid" a contract, he cannot afterward be heard to invoke its benefits.

Messrs. Fleming and Davies, by Mr. Fleming, for plaintiff.
R. T. Bryan, Jr., Esquire, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.;

The petition in this cause contains the following averments:

> "3rd. That on or about the 15th day of September, 1916, the plaintiff employed the said defendant and the said defendant agreed to serve the plaintiff as the sales manager of the plaintiff's paint department and in consideration for the services to be rendered by the said defendant as such sales manager, the plaintiff agreed to pay said defendant and the defendant agreed to accept, one half of the net profits realized by the plaintiff upon the sale of paints and painters' supplies.
>
> "4th. That the said defendant remained in the services of the plaintiff as aforesaid until on or about the 6th day of February, 1917, when the employment of the said defendant as aforesaid was terminated at the request of the plaintiff.
>
> "5th. That on the 6th day of February, 1917, when said employment ceased as aforesaid the said defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Tls. 2964.88, Shanghai Sycee, on account of moneys drawn by said defendant for his own uses and purposes from the funds of said paint department of said business over and above his one half share of the net profits thereof.
>
> "6th. That on the 30th day of April, 1917, the said defendant paid on account of his said overdraft the sum of Tls. 774.36, Shanghai Sycee, leaving a balance of Tls. 2190.52, Shanghai Sycee, still due plaintiff."

Judgment for the said amount with interest and costs is prayed.

The answer admits the first two paragraphs above quoted, and continues as follows:

> "(5) That the defendant admits that when said employment terminated on the 6th February, 1917, he was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Tls. 2,613.14, but he denies that he owes any amount in excess of that.
>
> "(6) That the defendant admits that he paid to the plaintiff the sum of Tls. 774.36, leaving a balance due of Tls. 1,838.78, but denies that he is indebted to the plaintiff in any further amount."

The answer then sets up a counter-claim for commissions alleged to have been earned amounting to $275.40 and for damages for terminating the contract between plaintiff and defendant. This item was later withdrawn. The answer also contains the following averment:

> "(8) That the plaintiff has not filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, i.e. the United States Court for China, an authenticated copy of its charter or articles of incorporation or a statement verified by the oath of its president and secretary and attested by the majority of its directors showing: (1) Its name and the location of its principal office or place of business without the district; and if it has any place of business or principal office within the district, the location thereof; (2) The amount of its capital stock; (3) The amount of its capital stock actually paid in in money; (4) The amount of its capital stock paid in in any other way and in what; (5) The amount of its assets and of what the assets consist, with the actual cash value thereof; (6) Its liabilities and if any of its indebtedness is secured, how secured, and upon what property, nor has it filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, i.e. the United States Court for China, a certificate under its seal and the signature of its president or other acting head certifying that it has consented to be sued in the courts of this district upon all causes of action arising against it in the district and that service of process may be made upon some person a resident of the district, whose name and place of residence is therein designated, according to Section Six hundred and fifty four (Sec. 654) of the Alaska Code; nor has the plaintiff filed the written consent of such person designated to act as agent according to Section Six hundred and fifty five (Sec. 655) of the Alaska Code; nor has the plaintiff filed any report or reports with the clerk of the district court, i.e. the United States Court for China, as required by Section Six hundred and fifty eight (Sec. 658) of the Alaska Code; and the defendant expressly pleads as a defence to the action of the plaintiff that the penalties laid down in Sections Six hundred and fifty seven and Six hundred and sixty (Secs. 657 & 660) of the Alaska Code be enforced as he elects to avoid the contract set forth in the petition of the plaintiff which he is permitted to do by said sections of the Alaska Code."

The reply is in the main a general denial.

It will be seen that defendant "elects to avoid the contract set forth in the petition." Now the only contract so set forth is the contract of employment which, it is alleged, terminated "on or about the 6th day of February, 1917." Plaintiff, however, is not seeking to enforce that contract nor any contract relating thereto. It merely asks the return of certain moneys alleged, and mostly admitted, to have been received by defendant in addition to and independently of the compensation allowed him by virtue of said contract. Such recovery plaintiff would be entitled to even had there been no contractual relations between the parties whatever for it merely involves the return of moneys wrongfully received by a party to his own use.

The question of what law would apply in case plaintiff were actually seeking to enforce its contract is, therefore, superfluous. But it may be observed that counsel, in spite of a carefully prepared argument, seems to have overlooked the doctrine adopted by the Supreme Court in such a case and, therefore, binding upon us regardless of what the State courts may hold. Congress long ago enacted, e.g.—

> "That no act of the Territorial legislature of any of the Territories of the Uuited States, incorporating any bank or any institution with banking powers or privileges, hereafter to be passed, shall have *any force or effect whatever, until approved and confirmed by Congress.*"[1]

More than twenty years later the territorial legislature of Nebraska chartered a bank with power "to buy and possess property of every kind." The charter, however, was never approved nor confirmed by Congress and a conveyance of real estate to the bank was assailed on that ground, but the Supreme Court said:

> "It is insisted, however, as an additional ground of objection to this deed, that the bank was not a competent grantee to receive title. It is not denied that the bank was duly organized in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the legislature of the Territory of Nebraska, but, it is said it had no right to transact business until the charter creating it was approved by Congress. This is so, and it could not legally exercise its powers until this approval was obtained, but this defect in its constitution cannot be taken advantage of collaterally. No proposition is more thoroughly settled than this, and it is unnecessary to refer to authorities to support it. Conceding the bank to be guilty of usurpation, it was still a body corporate *de facto*, exercising at least one of the franchises which the legislature attempted to confer upon it, and in such a case the party who makes a sale of real estate to it, is not in a position to question its capacity to take the title, after it has paid the consideration for the purchase."[2]

1. Act of Congress of July 1, 1836, 5 U. S. Stats. at Large, 61.
2. Smith v. Sheeley, 12 Wall. U. S. 358, 361, 20 Law. Ed. 430.

The same doctrine has been laid down in other cases before and since,[3] and while some of those cited by defendant's counsel announce a different rule[4] we are not authorized to follow them.

We need not, therefore, determine in this proceeding whether that section of the Act of Congress[5] invoked by defendant's counsel (which merely declares contracts in a case like this "voidable at the election of the other party") is here "suitable" and "necessary to enforce the treaties" as it must be in order to apply in this jurisdiction.[6] For defendant does not elect to avoid any contract which plaintiff seeks to enforce and it seems probable, under the doctrine above noticed, that the question in any case could only be raised by the Government.

II

Defendant claims credit for an item of Tls. 165.-65 being half of a loss incurred on a paint contract entered into by him which loss he says was caused by the contractor's incorrect estimate. Counsel contends that plaintiff should share this loss on the ground that the contract between the two parties constituted a partnership.[7] But whatever would be the case otherwise it must be remembered that the petition alleges, and the answer expressly admits, that the contract was one of employment which would negative the partnership theory. Moreover, that is precisely the contract which defendant in his answer "elects to avoid" and having so elected he could not be heard to invoke its benefits.

Defendant also claims credit for an item of Tls. 186.09 which it is agreed by all was collected from plaintiff's customers by defendant's Chinese employee, who was in no way connected with the plaintiff and who receipted for such collections. Plaintiff's general manager testifies that the collector stated in defendant's presence that he had collected and retained this money at defendant's instance to satisfy a debt due him from defendant. Referring to this testimony defendant says:

> "Q. Did you ever say in the presence of Mr. Ramsey or Mr. Robinson and Mr. Chi Hai Sze also being present that he could collect this money?
> "A. I did not."

It will be seen that this is not a denial of what the collector is testified to have said and that statement is consequently undisputed. Defendant's counsel admits that the question as to this item is purely one of fact and we do not find that defendant has overcome the showing made by plaintiff.

As to the claim for commissions it appears that after defendant's contract with plaintiff had terminated he brought in a customer who according to his own testimony, purchased five thousand yards of serge at $4.50 per yard. Defendant testifies that the same customer subsequently purchased $6,200 worth of serge upon which, as upon the first sale, defendant claims a commission of twenty cents per yard or $275.40 making his total commissions $1,275.40. But defendant also testifies that he has been credited with $1,620. for such commissions which is considerably more than his highest claim.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that defendant take nothing by his counter-claim and that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the amount claimed in its petition, to wit: Tls. 2,190.52 with interest thereon at 6% per annum from November 2, 1917, together with its costs.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

3. *Federal.* Runyan v. Coster's Lesee, 14 Pet. 122, 10 Law. Ed. 382; Harris v. Runnels, 12 Howard U. S. 79*, 13 Law. Ed. 901; National Bank v. Matthews, 98 U. S. 621, 628, 25 Law. Ed. 188; National Bank v. Whitney, 103 U. S. 99, 26 Law. Ed. 443.
Alabama. Sherwood v. Alvis, 83 Ala. 115, 3 So. 307, 3 Am. St Rep. 695.
Maryland. Lord v. Robinson, 37 Md. 320.
Missouri. McIndoe v. St. Louis, 10 Mo. 360.
Pennsylvania. Goundie v. Northampton Water Co., 7 Pa. St. 233; Cochran v. Arnold, 58 Pa. St. 399.

4. Osborne v. Shilling, 74 Kan. 675, 88 Pac. 258, 11 Ann. Cas. 319. In Burr v. House, 3 Alaska 641, the observations of the court on this point are *dicta* since it was held that non-compliance had not been sufficiently pleaded nor proven.

5. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, Sec. 228.

6. U. S. Rev. Stats. Sec. 4086.

7. Citing Miller v. Simpson, 107 Va. 476, 59 S. E. 378, 18 L. R. A. (N. S.) 962, where the subject is fully annotated.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of EMMA B. THOMPSON, Deceased.	Cause No. 637 Special Proceeding No. 236 (Administration) NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 2, 1918, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MARY THOMPSON STEPHENS
Administratrix,
c o American Consul,
Chefoo, China.

June 1, 1918.

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